

# People Rebuke Ike and McCarthyism

## Fight Opens for City New Deal

By ROB F. HALL

"WE ARE in trouble," Republican national chairman Leonard Hall admitted Wednesday after he had read Tuesday's election returns. GOP candidates, campaigning almost everywhere on the issue of Eisenhower policies, suffered major defeats in New York City, several upstate New York cities, in two important New Jersey races, and in Connecticut.

Following within three weeks the upset in Wisconsin's ninth congressional district when a Democrat backed by labor and the farmers decisively defeated the GOP candidate in a traditional Republican area, the question being asked was: Is there a definite anti-Eisenhower trend which foreshadows a change in Congress in 1954?

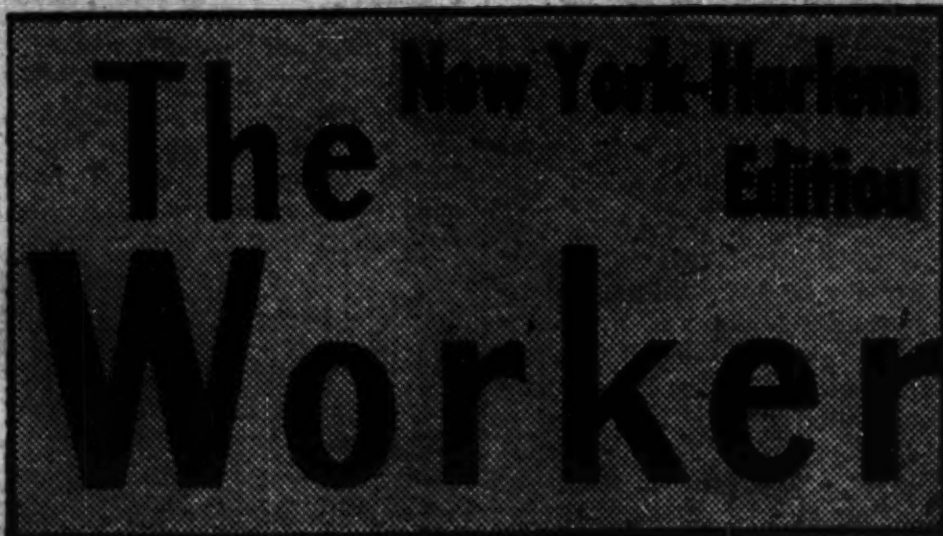
On this there seemed general agreement: the defeat of Republican candidates in key posts and the increased Democratic majorities in others reflected a widespread popular rebuke to the Eisenhower big business administration. In one congressional district, New Jersey's Sixth, it was a direct repudiation to McCarthy and his antics.

George Meany, president of the AFL, hailed the GOP setbacks as a sign of the voters' disgust with "promises without performances." The issue was clearly the policies of Eisenhower, Meany said, and the results prove that "an admirable personality is no substitute for performance." The American people will not move backward nor tolerate a loss of the gains made by labor over many years of struggle, said Meany.

JACK KROLL, director of CIO-PAC, declared that the election results revealed the people's anger "at the high-handed methods of business in taking over and running the government. I hope the Eisenhower administration will take heed and change its course."

There seems little indication that the Republicans will change their course. Eisenhower, in fact, dismissed the GOP defeats as merely a "lost skirmish" and made it clear he has no intention of altering the direction of his big business administration. If he accepts the advice of his fellow Republican, Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, he would push ahead even more recklessly on this same course. For the McCarthy explanation of GOP reverses was that the Republican candidates failed to make "Communist infiltration" the main issue. The Republicans, he said, should make more use of

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### Her Majesty Brought Her Swastika Along

By JOSEPH NORTH

I WOULD not cross the street to ogle the elegant Greek King and his red-headed queen who rode down Broadway under the flying tickertape this week. It is hard for me to overcome my old-fashioned prejudices. I was educated in our public schools and little Miss Brown in the second grade (I hope McCarthy hasn't got her yet) made King George III so vivid to me that I still recoil when I see ermine.

I could not abide the Pop-sodent smile of royalty and I bridled at the photographs of Queen Frederica, even though she is undeniably a pretty monarch which is rare for that species.

I know a few things about her that have been hidden from the rest of our people and which reduces her pulchritude to zero for me. I do not feel like an elderly curmudgeon because I fail to glow when I learn of her cute behavior with the photographers and the official gladhangers.

QUEEN FREDERICA is German-born, of German royalty, and was the first woman in her land to don the uniform of the Hitler Deutsch-Maedchen. She heiled prettily in the company of the beefy oberlieutenants. Despite her winsome mannerisms and her photogenic talent I cannot help seeing

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IN NAZI UNIFORMS—Queen Frederica of Greece and her brothers, in Nazi uniform, as they appeared on a picture postcard distributed by Goebbels in Hitler Germany.

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE ANTI-EISENHOWER backfire in last Tuesday's voting had a particularly strong impact in Albany. Gov. Dewey, the GOP's major-domo and its twice-defeated presidential candidate, was too stunned to comment even after the election smoke had cleared. The Republican governor has good reason to worry. If the adage that coming events cast their shadows before has any truth at all, the sweeping New York City anti-Dewey vote could presage major changes in the gubernatorial and legislative contests next year.

Robert F. Wagner, Jr., swept into City Hall as Democratic Mayor behind a 1,021,488 landslide, a plurality of 860,078 and the largest winning margin for any Mayoralty candidate since

William O'Dwyer won by 693,758 in 1945. The plurality of the Democratic candidate for President of the City Council, Abe Stark, was even larger—408,053.

WAGNER'S 48 percent of the total vote cast, when added to the anti-Dewey ballots cast for Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate, and Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party nominee, adds up to a powerful citywide rebuff to reaction and Deweyism. Halley received 468,392 votes and McAvoy 54,372—a total Wagner-Halley-McAvoy vote against Big Business government of 1,544,252 or more than 70 percent of the entire electorate last Tuesday.

It is in the light of such a decisive rebuff to Dewey's program and in accordance with the general anti-Eisenhower trend shown in the national balloting that the role of labor and its influence in determining the Democratic Party policies takes on special significance. In the New York City elections Wagner had the support of the City CIO Council and the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council. The CIO and AFL campaigned actively and held several major meetings for Wagner.

Labor's fight against the 15 percent rent gouge and the Transit Authority fare boost in Albany and later at budget hearings in City Hall, its opposition to Mayor Impellitteri as the Farley Democratic aspirant for re-election, and its legislative demands for increased social security and welfare gains were decisive in shaping the New Deal and pro-labor aspects of the Wagner campaign.

WILL LABOR continue to press the Democratic Party for fruition of promises made?

The statement by State Democratic Chairman Richard H. Balch and Minority Legislative leaders Eugene F. Bannigan and Francis J. Mahoney, that the "election results throughout New York State were a clear mandate to Gov. Dewey to broaden the call for the special session of the Legislature on Nov. 17" echoes the position of the CIO, AFL and Independent unions.

"The voters told the Governor that they want the big rent increases fastened on the people rescinded at once," they said. "They want the fare increases mandated on the people of the City of New York cancelled."

"The people have spoken forthrightly. The Democratic Party demands that the Governor immediately broaden the call for the special session to deal with these issues."

Here is the legislative bedrock to climax the anti-Dewey election landslide.

THE STATE CIO which last Spring called and then cancelled a scheduled state-wide labor conference to fight the rent and tax squeeze program imposed by the Republican-controlled Legislature

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### Why That \$20,000 Is Still Needed

LET US, dear reader, face some facts together.

At press time, you and your fellow readers had contributed \$39,172.72 to the drive for funds necessary to keep this paper publishing. That means that still to go to reach our \$60,000 goal is the sum: \$20,827.28.

We could take this occasion to congratulate you on the amount you have raised, which is almost two-thirds of the way to the goal. We could find in

our hearts many warm words to express our thanks for the letters praising the improvements in the paper, citing this and that feature which you have particularly liked, and enclosing money which we know did not come easily.

But the fact is that neither we nor you can take off time now for such pleasant exchanges. The fact remains that we are more than \$20,000 short of a goal which has been determined by

minimum necessity.

We need that \$20,000 to pay for our printing. We need it to buy newsprint. We need it to pay for ink. We need it to send our reporters out to cover important news developments, and we need it to pay for the telegrams and telephone calls so essential to the publishing of a newspaper. We need it, while we are being frank, to guarantee our staff and their families the food they eat and the shelter

over their heads.

The question we direct to you is what YOU can do to help us go the rest of the way. If you have not yet contributed, can you now, today, without further delay, send us ten, five, or two dollars? If you have already contributed, can you make it a little more? The address: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

For the fact, dear reader, is that your dollar is really needed.

**Exclusive Envoy Admits Rhee Started War**

See  
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CLOUD ON HORIZON DISTURBS LABOR

# How Many Layoffs Make a Depression?

By BERNARD BURTON

LAYOFFS at Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria or at U.S. Steel in Homestead do not make a depression. But if the layoffs spread, as they are, how long before they add up to full scale unemployment—and depression? Workers in many parts of the country were not only asking this question last week.



## Why New Yorkers Pay 1 Cent More for Milk

It's a Squeeze on Workers and Farmers

By CYRUS CHASE

FOR SHEER ARROGANCE, someone should present a handsome award to Francis R. Elliott, president of the Borden Farm Products Co. and spokesman of the giant milk monopoly. He has announced that the one cent boost in the price of milk in the New York area "is made necessary" by the wage increase won by deliverymen and dairy workers, and by the increase in price received by farmers last month.

Everything about the Elliott statement is misleading and calculated to turn the people's wrath away from the guilty party. There is no occasion for this rise in consumer price. The wage gain was long overdue—the farmers received but a normal seasonal rise.

As for the workers' case, it should be stated that speedup has been steadily taking place. Improved machinery is putting milk through the pasteurizing heat process required 30 minutes, today it requires but 15 seconds. Just 20 minutes after the strike settlement was reached, milk was moving out on the streets.

Bottling machines now fill and cap bottles at the rate of 150 quarts per minute—fast enough to make two men "dance a constant jig" to fill the cases as the bottles

roll by.

Drivers can now take larger loads on their trucks as paper containers displace glass and eliminate returns. Each milkman now has more stops, more steps, more collections. The extra \$1.70 per day is earned several times over.

ELLIOTT announced that the farmers were given a price rise. Actually, it turns out to be purely seasonal—absolutely without occasion for raising consumer prices. The Market Administration announced a 23 cents raise per hundred pounds for fluid milk on Oct. 15. This is but nine cents a hundred over November of 1952. Notice this is only for fluid milk which in September amounted to 51 percent of the total for the New York milkshed. For half their milk, the farmers get no rise at all.

Actually, farmers are still receiving less for their milk today than they did a year ago. The Milk Trust has been steadily increasing its margin of profit at the expense of both farmers and consumers. The following table tells the story:

	Net price per qt. to farmer	Store price per qt.	Spread per qt.
January, 1952	10.9	23	12.1
January, 1953	9.8	22	12.4
June, 1952	8.4	20.5	12.1
June 1953	7.8	21	13.2
September, 1952	10.6	22	11.4
September, 1953	10.0	23.5	13.5

In addition to its steadily rising price spread, the Trust has many other devices for maintaining its super-profits. For example, homogenized milk costs an extra cent, even though there is no reason whatsoever for this change.

HOMOGENIZED MILK is put through a machine costing but a few hundred dollars which blows compressed air through it. The globules are broken up and the cream will no longer rise. After installation of the machine, there

is virtually no further cost. Yet year after year, the Trust charges the extra cent which amounts to millions in extra profits. The present price of homogenized milk, delivered to the home, of 23 cents a quart, is truly reaching a prohibitive point.

These facts have their reflection in the record profits of the big companies, a feature about which Elliott is thunderously silent. Of the two giants in the field, Borden, a Rockefeller concern, shows

only asking this question last week. They were demanding action to prevent the layoffs from mushrooming into an economic crisis.

In the steel center of Canton, Ohio, 85 laid-off steel workers demonstrated before the gates of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. In Washington, 18 representatives of New England locals of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers sought government action to ease unemployment. Also in Washington a delegation of farm equipment workers belonging to the independent United Electrical Workers buttonholed Congressmen and Administration spokesmen urging that something be done about layoffs and shutdowns in their industry.

The biggest union in the country, the CIO United Auto Workers, has scheduled a national conference on unemployment in Washington Dec. 6-7.

EVEN AS THESE actions occurred of were announced new layoffs and shutdowns took place, such as: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. closed down five open hearth furnaces in Pittsburgh. . . . Caterpillar Tractor at Peoria laid off another 2,000 workers. . . . Layoffs continue in auto with total production expected to fall 27 percent this month. . . . U.S. Steel's Irvin Works laid off 500, the Isabella blast furnace down with 350, Open Hearth Number 3-in Homestead down with 1,500.

The crisis signs are increasing as the CIO News noted last week in listing indications of "the developing economic recession." Among these signs, some of which were listed by the CIO News, are:

• FARM PRICES are now 11.5 percent below last year. (See article by Rob Hall on page 3).

• CUT IN WORKING HOURS and average weekly wages. Over-time is disappearing with the average work week in mid-September down to 36.9 hours. Average weekly wages dropped \$1.20 in one month to \$70.49 (before deductions).

• EMPLOYMENT dropped from August to September, instead of showing a normal increase. In October, production again failed to move forward, remaining at the September level, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Falling orders for machine tools indicated that the long period of high plant and equipment expenditures, a main prop of the post war boom, was coming to an end. New orders for machine tools fell 24 percent between August and September. Executive of steel, bellwether of all industries, were predicting that production would drop to 85 percent of capacity by Christmas—which would mean layoffs and short time for at least 100,000 steel workers.

• RETAIL PRICES, however, continued to climb, hitting another all time high last week. The 1939 dollar is now estimated to be worth 54.7 cents, compared with 55.6 cents a year ago.

• CONSUMER CREDIT also continued to climb, with the total at a record \$21 billion. But repossession have also show a sudden spurt as workers and farmers find themselves unable to meet payments. The Wall Street Journal reported "Repossessions of autos and appliances. . . . are at post-war highs for many lenders."

• PROFITS, however, hit new marks for the big corporations in the first nine months of this year compared with the first nine months of 1952. Here's a sampling: U. S.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

### • Women's Wages 44% of Men's • Lewis Answers Press Lie

WOMEN WORKERS' average wages are only 44 percent of those received by men, a Labor Department Women's Bureau study revealed last week. In 1951, the report found, median income of women was \$1,045; for men it was \$3,000. Eighty-one percent of all women workers earned less than \$2,500 compared with 37 percent of men who earned less than that figure.

JOHN L. LEWIS took on Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald. In a note delivered to McCormick's office, the mine leader charged the publisher with printing a "lie." Lewis' charge came into reply to an editorial that reshaped the fabrication that Lewis was responsible for the "bloody Williamson County fights in the 1922 Illinois coal strike in which miners were shot down by company guards. Reason for the paper's attack on Lewis was his blast at an earlier article assailing the union's pension and welfare fund.

LONGSHOREMEN in New York were still caught in the middle in the fight between the AFL-ILA, the Ryan-headed ILA and the shipowners. A three-member federal court reserved decision on a challenge to the constitutionality of state-controlled screening halls. Meanwhile, the AFL-ILA challenged the right of the ILA to be on an NLRB ballot, on the ground that ILA is company dominated because leaders took bribes.

UNEMPLOYMENT threat in the oil industry was the subject of a long article in the newspaper of the CIO Oil Workers. It warned the industry is curtailing operations and laying off workers just as it reported record profits. It said layoffs should be met by shortening hours and by "productivity wage increases," noting that "pushbutton processes" were cutting down the size of the labor force.



JOHN L. LEWIS

UNITY IN ACTION brought results from the giant International Shoe Co. AFL and CIO Shoe unions put up a joint bargaining campaign and won virtually identical settlements, providing an escalator wage agreement, with present average hourly wage of \$1.22 as the minimum, a modified union shop and welfare and hospitalization benefits.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR workers are taking a strike vote to break negotiations deadlock. Vote is being conducted by International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

INJUNCTION banned mass-picketing at strikebound North American Aviation in Los Angeles. A similar injunction, issued earlier, limited picketing at North American's plant in Columbus, O. Strike is led by CIO Auto Workers and supported by AFL Machinists.

SOCIAL SECURITY is expected to come under attack in next session of Congress. Labor sees blast coming from the report of the committee headed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) investigating social security. Curtis once attacked social security as "unmoral" and has indicated that he would rather have private companies handle the social security funds.

## Government Gives Brush-off to Labor In Aircraft Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike of 33,000 workers of North American Aviation Co.—on since Oct. 23—may spread to the bulk of the plane industry as the auto and machinists' unions get a view of the

new White House role in collective bargaining.

For the first time since World War II began, the administration in Washington takes the position that a company's anti-union objective takes precedence even over government armament orders.

The United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists, the two largest unions in the aircraft field, are collaborating under a mutual assistance and no-raiding pact. With the IAM's negotiations for workers of Douglas, Consolidated-Vultee, Pratt & Whitney and Lockheed at the crisis stage and past deadlines, representatives of both unions are holding periodic strategy meetings in Los Angeles, main center of the aircraft industry.

ently, counted on the traditional government intervention in disputes affecting armament orders. They expected to avoid a strike by enlisting the usual "the country is in danger" cry of the government to get a good settlement. That is where they met their big disappointment, and the first of the strikes affecting plants in Los Angeles, Fresno and Columbus, Ohio, was on. The companies want to take on the unions and the administrations tells them to go ahead.

John W. Livingston, vice-president of the UAW and director of its aircraft division, disclosed that the union was on the verge of striking North American a year ago to obtain wage equalization with auto, but yielded to a plea of the government to hold off on account of the "Korean war effort."

AT THAT TIME the union was assured by the Wage Stabilization

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'ALL WE WANT IS A FAIR SHAKE'

# The Farmers' Side of the Story



So, He'nkle . . . laying down on the job again, I see. . . .

## World of Labor

### Our 'Labor Diplomats' Are Trekking Homeward

By GEORGE MORRIS

AN ARTICLE by Garland Ashcraft in the Guild Reporter, organ of the American Newspaper Guild, sadly reports the virtual end of the Labor Information Division of the European Cooperation Administration (Marshall Plan). Some 40-odd newsmen recruited by retiring president Harry Martin, are "trekking back to the States looking for jobs," says the story.

Ashcraft notes that newsmen are not the only casualties. He observes that organized labor's general role in this field of "diplomacy" has "just about ended with the Eisenhower administration." All "labor attaches" have been booted out. The CIO's European office is liquidating. The AFL's men in foreign service have been resigning. A resolution passed at the recent AFL convention in St. Louis served notice that any AFL members still on government payrolls are neither responsible for their work.

HERE AND THERE a newsmen may win the grace of the Eisenhower administration. Our old friend Allan L. (Pete) Swim, former publicity director of the CIO and editor of the "CIO News," with whom we often had lively and stimulating controversies, is being shifted to Bangkok as public affairs officer of the U. S. Embassy in Thailand. It will be Pete's job to make Wall Street imperialism look like a world welfare agency to the people of Thailand.

As Ashcraft lists the names of many experienced newsmen now on the job-hunting list, he blames the situation on the "class viewpoint of the administration," and its belief that "it is much simpler to exhort people through the Voice than rub elbows with them in union halls."

He has high praise for the "achievements" of these "labor-news diplomats" because "they were able to talk to unionists as unionists in the international language of the labor movement."

Ashcraft talks as though we were still in 1948 when Harry Martin, as "labor advisor" and forgetting his duties as president of a union, was busy rounding up newsmen for the "diplomatic" service with glowing promises that this was the field with the "big future" and that we were entering the era of "labor diplomacy" because men with a "labor slant" were wanted to sell U. S. foreign policy abroad.

SOMETHING HAPPENED in the past five years. Here is what the top operators in this business of selling Wall Street abroad are now admitting.

From Irving Brown, the AFL's "ambassador," at its convention: "The Soviet offensive has made headway and is succeeding. . . . It is becoming clearer each day that the basic political objectives of western foreign policy which came into being with the Marshall Plan in 1947 are not being achieved and perhaps never will be, if present American foreign policy continues."

Serafino Ramuadi, AFL representative in Latin America: "The general attitude of the Latin American people to the United States is at present one of disappointment and even hostility. . . . We are accused of supporting and strengthening the the reactionary dictatorial regimes of Latin America." And he concluded that "the situation in Latin America does not vary too much from the situation in Asia, the Near East, certain parts of Africa and even Europe."

Richard Deverall, AFL representative in Asia, with headquarters in Japan, reported that "first and foremost, since the end of the allied occupation last year the left socialist-led major federation, Sohyo, has rapidly gone pro-Communist . . ." and controls "about 50 percent of the local unions in Japan."

PEOPLE who put great store on the power of publicity may conclude that the "labor-newsman diplomats" didn't do so well. But that is far from the real story. The men now hunting jobs are in the main experienced newsmen. The results would not have been different if every newsmen in the United States had been switched for service abroad to make lies look like truth. The people abroad soon saw the reactionary role of our foreign policy, how it serves the rich and feudal forces abroad and how it degrades the standards of the masses. Once they saw this, no amount of publicity made an impression.

It will take far more than expert news work to win goodwill for America abroad. It will take proof of a sincere desire for peace in the world to win it.

By ROB F. HALL

"ALL WE CATTLEMEN want is a fair shake," Francis Roberts of Wauchula, Fla., told newspaper correspondents in Washington recently. He was one of the 350 cattlemen who came in a caravan to the nation's capital to demand action by the Republican administration to bolster the badly slipping prices of beef cattle.

"They have given subsidies to the railroads, the newspapers, the shipowners, but they can't figure out how to give the same kind of help to us," he said. "I say if they can't help us, then take out the supports from the railroads and the rest and we will all go down together."

Among the visiting cattlemen there was no awe for that mystic phrase "free enterprise" which has been so widely popularized by the Chamber of Commerce.

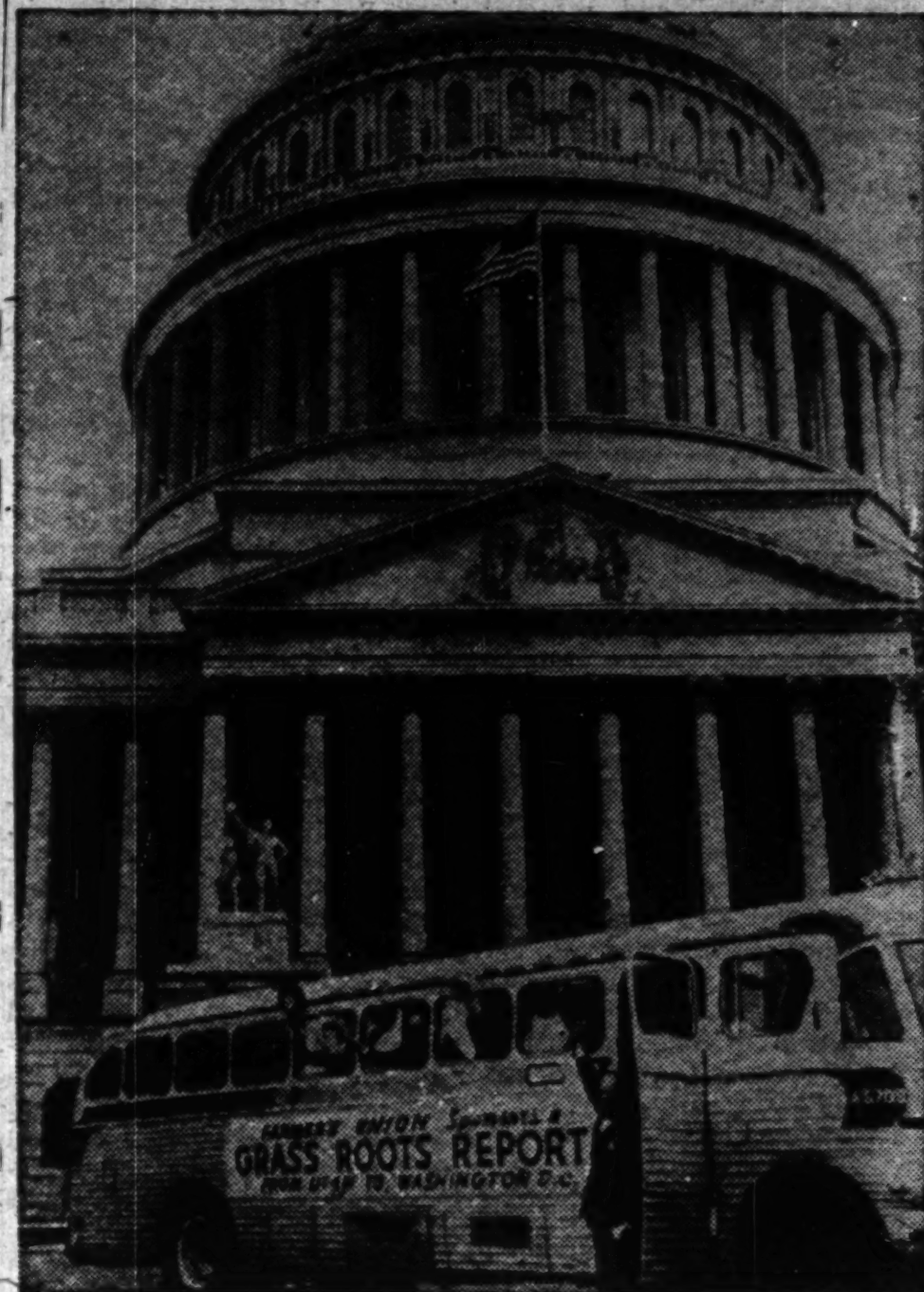
"THIS is not a free enterprise, competitive economy," president James Patton of the National Farmers Union declared in his closing speech to the caravan. "Twelve men sit down and determine the price and production schedules for the entire steel industry. . . . Yet there are those in high places who say the farmers should be put in the wind tunnel of free enterprise and have the rest of his pants blown off."

The position of the cattlemen is that the government must place a floor under the price of live cattle. This price has already slipped from 23 cents a pound in September, 1952, to less than 15 cents in recent weeks, and is now about 75 percent of parity.

"Parity" is the word used to describe the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices they must pay for their needs. Because it tries to interpret farmers' dollar income into "real income," that is, into purchasing power, the concept is roughly like the idea behind the escalator clauses in those trade union contracts which are tied in with the cost of living.

BUT WHILE the Agriculture Department has granted price supports (up to 90 percent of parity) for wheat, cotton, corn and several other commodities, it has refused to take this action with respect to livestock.

As a result, livestock has been hit harder than any other farm product in the price drops which have been noticeable over the past 18 months. The packing companies have been offering less and less for live cattle. This in turn has forced the feeder—the farmer who buys cattle from the rancher and fattens them for market—to offer still less to the farmer who breeds and grazes cattle. Consequently, the rancher has been



One of the Farmers' Union buses on Capitol Hill.

forced to sell for slaughter the unfattened range cattle, thus depleting the so-called foundation herds on which the nation depends for its continuing supply of meat.

The Eisenhower administration maintains that price supports for live cattle is "impractical and unworkable." Instead of the action demanded by the cattlemen, Benson launched a program of purchasing canned hamburgers and other low grade beef FROM THE PACKERS.

AS THE CATTLEMEN are quick to point out, this puts the government in competition with the consumer for the low grade meats, which is what most workers buy when they can afford meat. It has kept retail prices high while the cattle producer and feeder has not benefitted at all. In fact, the program has had no effect whatsoever in stopping the

packers from forcing down the prices paid to farmers.

After its series of hearings through the midwest, the House agricultural committee unanimously reached the conclusion that the Secretary of Agriculture should amend his purchase program so as to benefit the cattle producers. The committee urged "direct government purchase of cattle for processing at markets where facilities are available."

In the resolution adopted in Washington, the cattlemen's caravan petitioned Eisenhower to put into operation immediately a cattle price support program at a minimum of 90 percent of parity "by a combination of all support methods . . . including direct purchase of live cattle."

THE CATTLEMEN conceded that they left their proposal gen- (Continued on Page 12)





# Bare Atrocity Yarn As an Old Fake

THE NEWSPAPER packed a ton of cold, unreasoning hate. Its headlines screamed out Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens' charge that the "Communists" had murdered, tortured and starved to death exactly 28,976 United Nations soldiers and civilians, including 8,113 GIs. Pages of pictures showed mutilated and mangled corpses. The accompanying text hurled words such as "calculated brutality," "sickening horror," "cold-blooded torture and murder," "death marches," "mass slaughters."

The newspaper was typical of the U. S. press last week. Hundreds of millions of copies invaded American homes, poured out the hateful message. Newscasters by the thousands spewed out grisly details as The Word from on high. What effect it all would have on no one could say. For many Americans, however, it raised questions:

Were the charges true? Hadn't they been made before—in November, 1951? If so, why were they being publicized again? What was the point of their publication at this precise time? Was there anything in the fact that they coincided with the opening of the preliminary talks on a Korean peace conference?

ONE ANSWER was conspicuous in the charge of Stevens. The atrocity tales were not new. Similar charges had been released to the press on Nov. 14, 1951, by Col. James Hanley, Judge Advocate of the Eighth Army.

The figures were slightly different. Hanley said the North Koreans and Chinese had killed 5,790 UN prisoners, of whom 5,513 were Americans; 7,000 South Korean POWs, whom for some reason he segregated from the UN prisoners; and 250,000 Korean civilians. Later Hanley changed the figure of GI victims to 6,270.

But if the old atrocity charges were being made at this time, warmed over and sifted through, were they any more true than Hanley's charges? The Hanley report had been branded a plain fake. On Nov. 20, Gen. Mat-

thew B. Ridgway admitted in Tokyo that there was not the slightest proof that 6,000 GIs had been murdered. Ridgway rebuked Hanley, saying "his duties do not involve responsibilities for the reporting of casualties arising from the Korean operation."

IN WASHINGTON, while bloodthirsty Congressmen howled for dropping the atom-bomb on Korea, the Pentagon said on Nov. 15, the day Hanley's charge was publicized, that the Army had no knowledge of any such atrocities. And I. F. Stone, reporting for the N. Y. Daily Compass, wrote that "Pentagon officials were frankly skeptical," and that "the Marine Corps is skeptical and the official figures on Marines missing in action make it improbable that the Communists had 200 Marine prisoners on that date (a date listed by Hanley)."

As time passed, skepticism grew, though the majority of U. S. newspapers and official Washington tried to keep up the hoax for its full propaganda value. The big question no one could answer was why, since the bulk of the alleged atrocities happened while MacArthur was in command, did General MacArthur fail to report them? Considering MacArthur's penchant for hysterical charges and sensation-mongering, the mystery was all the more puzzling.

Noteworthy was the fact that in Gen. MacArthur's eighth report to the UN dated Nov. 6, 1950, he said "approximately 400" GIs were victims of atrocities. The discrepancy between MacArthur's figure and Hanley's (which, incidentally, differed from Ridgway's), was at length attributed to an attempt to cover up discrepancies in official U. S. casualty reports. MacArthur, it was pointed out, liked to issue proclamations of the "annihilation" of the Koreans,

while claiming few losses among his own men.

AT LENGTH, the atrocity hubbub died down as quickly as it had flared up. Newspaper readers had begun to write letters expressing disbelief. Newspaper editorialists could not refrain from injecting their own skepticism in their copy. On Nov. 20, the Washington Post asked:

"It is just coincidence that the disclosure fits into the demand by Gen. Ridgway and his negotiators that the Communists agree to an exchange of prisoners of war before a cease-fire line is set? Or is the disclosure in the nature of a propaganda device to use as a bargaining lever with the Communists—to mobilize public opinion behind the UN demands?"

Soon a few papers dared to tell the truth. The atrocity tales, said the Cleveland Plain Dealer, have been on file for months. It demanded a Congressional probe of why Hanley timed his stories so as to have an adverse effect on truce negotiations.

IN STEVENS' TIMING, there is also much that fails to meet the eye. The rehearsed atrocity tales were released just as negotiators met at Panmunjom to arrange the Korean peace conference. They coincided with the failure of the U. S. delegation to the UN to obtain sufficient backing for its plan to censure the Soviet Union for publicizing germ war charges against the United States.

They also came at a critical moment in a greater world context. Now is the time when all serious fighters for peace are emphasizing the importance of negotiations as a peaceful way for settling world questions. Now is the time when a majority of the world's peoples

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## Maneuver in UN Would Hide U. S. Misrule in Puerto Rico

A WORKER on strike is stronger for having other workers on strike against the same boss. It is important, moreover, for him to know this. The knowledge of the other workers' struggles sustains him, helps him see the villainy of the boss which is not only directed against himself but against his fellow-workers. Besides it weakens the boss.

Such is the situation at issue now in Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the United Nations eighth General Assembly. The Eisenhower Administration is demanding permission to stop submitting information about its rule of Puerto Rico. Under Article (e) of the UN Charter, it is obligated to submit such reports periodically on Non Self Governing Territories under its administration.

The Eisenhower delegation claims that Puerto Rico is now self-governing. It claims that under Puerto Rico's new Constitution and according to the expressed will of the Puerto Rican people, the country is fully independent. Hence, it asks to be released from its obligation under the Charter. It doesn't want to tell the UN, and through the UN the rest of the world, including the working men and women of the United States, how it is stepping up the exploitation of the Puerto Ricans and continuing a regime of colonial domination through the Puerto Rican stooge regime of Governor Munoz-Marin.

A MAJORITY of the people of the world have indicated their doubt of this claim of the Eisenhower Administration. They have voted, for instance, to hear representatives of Munoz-Marin's oppo-

sition—the Puerto Rican Independence Party and the Nationalist Party. But each time, the State Department, through its control of the voting majority (which is not representative of population), was able to prevent the UN from according these opposition spokesmen the elementary democratic right of free speech.

The fact of Washington's continued colonial domination has been established by the Committee of Information on Puerto Rico, which lists these proofs of Puerto Rican dependence explicitly set forth under U.S. Public Law 600, the law of Federal Relations with Puerto Rico:

1. United States citizenship for Puerto Ricans. (Sec. 5.)
2. Ownership by the United States of all those lands, public roads, public bridges, minerals underground owned by private persons, and all property belonging to Spain at the time of the Treaty of Paris in 1898. (Sec. 7.)
3. The applicability in Puerto Rico of all Federal legislation unless otherwise provided, except that dealing with inter revenue. (Sec. 9.)
4. The requirement of swearing loyalty to the United States Constitution before assuming public offices in the local government. (Sec. 10.)

5. Representation for Puerto Rico in Congress by a delegate to be known as the Resident Commissioner with no vote and to have a voice only by unanimous consent. (Sec. 36.)

6. Restrictions in regard to the legality of laws approved by the Legislature of Puerto Rico which are not of a local character and applicability. (Sec. 37.)

7. Federal District Court, whose officials are appointed by the President of the United States, without any intervention on the part of the people or the Government of Puerto Rico. (Sec. 41.)

8. Tariffs and excise taxes on Puerto Rican import. (Sec. 58.)

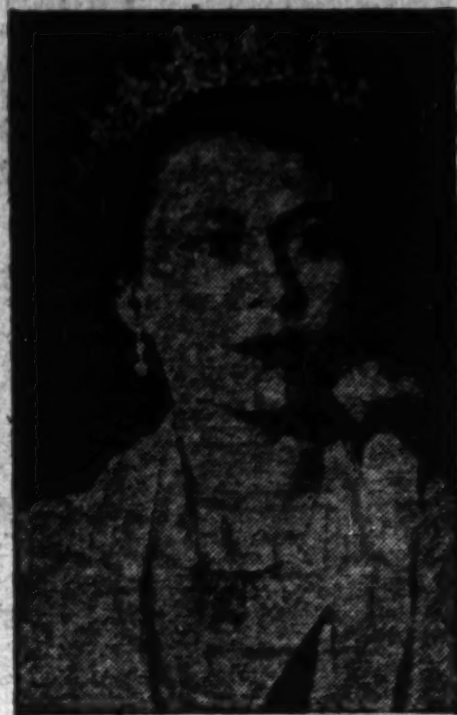
WORKING MEN AND WOMEN of the United States, therefore, are acting in their own self-interest when they join the Puerto Rican people to protest Washington's maneuver in the United Nations. They are acting to continue receiving the solidarity and support of the Puerto Rican people in the common struggle against the same exploiter.

There is still time for protests to go to Madame Pandit, President of the General Assembly, UN headquarters. And to send copies to the White House and to Governor Munoz-Marin at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

### THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- Soviet Again Urges 5-Power Parley
- Laborites to Press for Big Four Meet

IN IDENTICAL NOTES to the United States, France and Britain the Soviet Government again last week called for a meeting of the Big Five Powers to discuss relaxation of world tension; a separate four-power foreign ministers' meeting to discuss German reunification; settlement of the Austrian State treaty through normal diplomatic channels. Washington reaction: "Soviets don't want to negotiate." ... Other Socialist developments: East Germany's government announced discovery of Nazi Wehrmacht files listing 25,000 Germans executed between September, 1939 and January, 1945 for opposition to the war against the Soviet Union; revealed secret Adenauer-Dulles agreement providing for commencement of Wehrmacht's restoration this Winter whether or not European Defense Treaty has been ratified by France and Italy; reported return to East Zone of Marshal Friedrich Von Paulus of Stalingrad debacle for Hitler, and appeal by Paulus for amity with the Soviet Union. ... Czechoslovakia announced new liberal credit terms for farmers. ... Soviet Red Cross sent \$63,000 to India for flood relief. ... Poland demanded Washington release freighter Praca seized Oct. 4 by Chiang Kai-shek gunboat. ... London sources denied rumors Soviet is dumping gold in Britain. ... A \$100,000,000 trade pact signed between Chinese and Japanese businessmen was denounced by Yoshida officials; but Japanese sources expressed hope for increased trade, noting \$3,000,000 turnover in first eight months of 1953 as compared to \$700,000 in year of 1952. ... Big demonstrations throughout the Socialist world and in many other countries were scheduled to celebrate November 7, the 36th anniversary of establishment of working class power in the former Czarist Empire.



QUEEN ELIZABETH Asks Soviet Parley

BRITISH LABORITES served notice at the opening of Parliament they will continue to press for top-level Big Four meetings. Queen Elizabeth included the demand in top objectives of her Government. Prime Minister Churchill said relaxation of world tension made third world war less imminent. ... Laborites expressed fears of German imperialist revival. Fears seemed well grounded as Adenauer's coalition parties in Bundestag announced agreement on territorial claims to Saar, Polish western territories, independence from foreign control; as Adenauer coalition swept Hamburg mayoralty polls, ousted Social Democrats; as Ruhr magnates' ace trouble-shooter, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, accepted invitation to meet with Wall Streeters and "cement" Bonn-Washington economic ties. ... Other Atlantic bloc developments: French opinion hardened against EDC ratification as Saar impasse continued. ... Spain's Cardinal Pla y Deniel approved Dulles-Franco agreement as Air Sec-

retary Talbott says a-bomb stockpile will be stored in Spain — report causing denials and accusations in Washington. ... Japan's Yoshida regime signed agreement with Washington to step up "defense" efforts, requiring scrapping of MacArthur-imposed Constitution renouncing war. ... A Pakistani-U.S. military pact was foreshadowed by visit to Washington of Gov. General Ghulam Mohammed, who talked with Eisenhower and Pakistani Commander-in-chief Gen. Mohammed Ayb Khan who has been here since September; Pakistani constituent assembly decides to set up Islamic Republic despite opposition of Hindu deputies representing 12.9 percent of the population. ... Greek King Paul and his former Hitler Youth member wife, Frederika, get warm welcome from bootlicking U.S. officialdom. ... Iran's putschist regime plans restoration of British grip on oil. ... British engineers and miners insist on pay increases.

PHILIPPINE party leaders decide on no-violence code during Nov. 10 election, as U.S. Fleet anchored in Manila Bay to impress point of Washington's interest and U.S. military chief Robert Cannon began tour of inspection of U.S. installations covering entire country. ... Sudanese began voting on Parliament in five week polling. ... Senegalese went on 72-hour strike for wage increases. ... Malan will try again in January to obtain two-thirds vote in Parliament for striking 47,000 Coloured from register of voters.

IN THE UNITED NATIONS the Political Committee voted 38 to 2 with 19 abstentions to demand that Malan end segregation. The Security Council deferred nine to one, until Nov. 23, the Soviet measure for appointing a governor and establishing the Free Territory of Trieste. The Assembly voted 50 to 0 with 8 abstentions to urge speedy ratification by all states of the anti-Genocide Convention; rejected a resolution calling on France to grant "free democratic institutions" in Morocco. Debate continued on Israeli-Arab dissension.

## POINT of ORDER!

QUITE A DIFFERENCE

By ALAN MAX

Judging from the election results, General Eisenhower did better with the Soviet Union as an ally than President Eisenhower with McCarthy as an ally.



EXCLUSIVE

FROM TEXT OF TELECAST

# Admits Rhee Began War

By LESTER RODNEY

Turning the television dial to Channel 7, WABC-TV's New York outlet, at 9:10 p.m. Monday, Oct. 19, this writer could scarcely believe his eyes and ears. There was Syngman Rhee's right hand man, Ben C. Limb, telling a group of American college students on "Junior Press Conference" that of course South Korea's objective remained the forceable unification of all Korea under Rhee, and "that is why we started this war."

Twenty-five thousand dead American boys later, it can be told. The ghastly hoax of "UN resistance to aggression" is contemptuously kissed off as the deception it is by one who should know, the alleged "victim."

There are, to be sure, a relatively small number of Americans who proclaimed this terrible fact right along. Few heard. There are courageous patriots in our jails and on trial this very day because they opposed the most unpopular war in our history from the very first day MacArthur's planes started raining bombs on an Asian people 6,000 miles from the Golden Gate. This paper, for one, never swallowed the "official" lies about unprovoked North Korean aggression against the "noble, democratic" Rhee.

But this TV program was new. Here was a direct public admission in plain words. The "Worker" immediately set about getting a complete transcription of the program, which originated in Philadelphia. Arrangements were made for a stenographer to take down

the text from the studio's tape recording. We have that text, word for word. To say it is sensational is to put it mildly.

Not only does Rhee's man admit—nay, virtually boast—that South Korea started the war in the first place, but he adds that the Rhee gang has every intention of attacking again and has Washington's word, "black on white," to send our boys to join him once more!

HERE are key excerpts from the damning evidence, leading up in sequence to the big admissions. Questions and answers about the forthcoming peace conference established that what Limb expected out of them was the submission of all Korea to Rhee, and failing that, Rhee would attack.

Q. "President Rhee . . . said that he will reopen the war if Korea is not unified by Jan. 25. Now, does he intend to keep this threat?"

A. "That is not a threat, that is a statement of fact."

A student then asked if Rhee was prepared to "go it alone," and Limb said that "all our allies" would join in walking out and taking up the fight.

Q. "There is a great idifference of walking out of the peace conference with you and joining you in battle with the North Koreans. What agreement do you have with the various governments that they would say we will join you in battle?"

A. Smugly: "We have their statement. We have black on white . . . they will not hesitate to

join us in battle."

Every one of the worried looking students had their hands raised.

Q. "The crux, what we are trying to find out, what effects us, do you think that as the South Koreans attack the North Koreans that we will go to war with you, that we are committed to join with you in a war?"

A. "That is the agreement."

Nettled by the students' urgent feeling against joining any aggressive move, Limb then went into a lengthy, revealing attempt to convince them, calling the original division of the peninsula by the UN "the greatest crime of the 20th century . . . the most stupid

and criminal thing that ever happened. . . ."

Then it happened.

Q. "What you just said, that it seems to say that the United Nations and the United States supported South Korea, back a few years ago, when the hostilities began, with the idea of unifying Korea in mind?"

A. "Naturally, that's the main proposal. OTHERWISE WHY FIGHT? THEY SHOULDN'T HAVE STARTED THE FIGHT. THE MAIN AND ONLY PURPOSE OF STARTING THIS WAR AND COMING IN TO FIGHT WITH US IS TO UNIFY THE COUNTRY, THAT'S THE ONLY OBJECTIVE, NO OTHER OBJECTIVE."

Q. "It was not, then, the result of an unprovoked attack that the fighting began?"

Limb then went into an explanation of what constituted aggression, using the image of a robber occupying half of someone's house, thereby committing aggression. The robber in this case, he made clear, was the North Korean government in North Korea, because it wasn't under the dictator Rhee's government. Hands waved frantically to interrupt him, but he continued:

A. "For instance, just a minute please, let me finish. Say he will occupy your bedroom. Your bedroom and your kitchen, and let your wife and you occupy the parlor. Say, well, this is peace, this is all right. This is peace. WELL, THAT'S JUST THE REASON WHY YOUR COUNTRY CAME

IN TO HELP US, AND THEY CAME IN TO THROW OUT THAT ROBBER OF THAT HOUSE, AND THAT IS WHY WE STARTED THIS WAR AND IF WE ARE GOING TO FINISH THIS WAR, WE MUST FULFILL THAT OBJECTIVE."

There it was, complete and unmistakable.

"Sir," shot back one of the electrified young people, "you just made a very interesting statement. You said 'that is why we started the war.'"

Limb angrily told the youth "you are now trying to be technical and use the Communist propaganda."

There was more, including a sneering at the youngsters for being afraid of a World War involving the Soviet Union. "Read the newspapers and radio," he said, "you must realize they have no equipment to fight with." Also a question and answer on free elections.

Q. "Would you be willing to have a free election in the entire Korea with UN supervising?"

A. "No, that is not possible. . . ."

The program ended at 9:30 p.m. But it is just beginning as those who profit by war will discover. The American people must learn these shattering admissions, and speedily. For it not only involves a stern accounting for the big lie which put us into a disastrous war, but ammunition to help scotch any more attempts to have American boys die for Syngman Rhee's dreams of conquest.



RHEE

## Why the Russians Are Celebrating

By JOSEPH CLARK

IT'S NOT DIFFICULT to visualize what's going on in Moscow right now. It's the eve of the Nov. 7 holiday and the city is decorated with gay bunting, banners and huge electric displays whose twinkling lights depict the huge construction projects all over the country.

The stores are jammed with shoppers and they're standing five deep at the counters, buying sweets and pastry, wine and canned foods for the innumerable "zakusky" or appetizers which precede the holiday meal.

In the daytime you'll see groups of children, wearing their fur hats already, walking two by two, holding hands, while teachers to the front and rear take them for walks to see the holiday decorations. Except for potted plants most fresh flowers are hard to get so they're buying bouquets of gaily colored artificial flowers.

ON THE HUGE CAMPUS around the skyscraper university on Lenin Heights students are gathering in groups talking about the gala concert and anniversary meeting to be held in the grand auditorium of the new building. In the Palace of Culture of the Stalin Auto Plant workers have put the finishing touches to the decorations for their concert and meeting. The billboards have announced holiday concerts in halls and theaters of the city.

Despite the frosty tang in the air ice cream vendors are out on almost every corner. They're doing a landoffice business selling eskimo pies on a stick, ice-cream bricks and cones.

WALKING along the streets

of Moscow on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Union last year it seemed to me there was something new in the atmosphere. I had seen three such holiday anniversaries but last November there was a note of something different, signs of greater strength and the whole country seemed on the eve of big transformations. The slogan which I had seen everywhere when I arrived in Moscow—Peace Will Triumph Over War—now had the greater ring of reality than ever before. The new feeling of triumph had become noticeable with the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Then the solemn news broke over the Soviet Union—Stalin died. What a clear light had flashed over the Sovietland in the days of mourning. It revealed the entire people, young and old, worker and peasant grieving. But there was something else besides mourning. The multitudes that had spontaneously poured through the streets of Moscow to pay a last farewell were sorrowful but not despondent. They transformed the occasion into an unforgettable demonstration for the things Stalin meant to ordinary people.

AND THE THINGS Stalin had meant to them were echoed by the man elected as Premier of the Soviet government—Georgi Malenkov. The new premier made it clear that the Soviet government would be guided by two fundamental precepts: first the constant improvement of the material conditions of the people, second a policy making for world peace.

The fruits of those policies can now be seen very clearly. Friends write to me from Mos-



Poor overburdened Communist slave, my dear, no time for higher things like us!

—Gabriel in The (London) Daily Worker

cow. They describe the excitement about recent announcements concerning the speeding up of output of consumer goods, the opening of many new stores, the expansion of service institutions for the public.

The five year plan proposed to the 19th Congress of the CPSU in October last year had outlined massive increases of consumer goods production. But the heavy industry of the Soviet Union is now so advanced and Soviet influence in international affairs on the side of preventing war is such, that even these goals have been raised.

NEW DECREES of the Soviet government have ordered: Consumer goods production which was to have gone up 70 percent in 1955 compared

with 1950 will go up 72 percent, by 1954 instead.

• Meat, which was to have gone up 90 percent by the end of 1955 will increase 230 percent, in 1954.

• Butter will go up 190 percent in 1954 instead of 70 percent as under the previous plan.

• Furniture will jump 400 percent by next year instead of 300 percent by 1955.

• Clothing is to go up 240 percent in 1954 instead of 80 percent in 1955.

• Sewing machines will increase 510 percent in 1954 instead of 240 percent in 1955.

• Radio and television sets are to increase 440 percent in 1954 instead of the scheduled 200 percent by 1955.

• Refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners will

increase 10 times over by 1954 rather than 1955 as first proposed.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE goals are also to be developed far higher than originally planned, especially with respect to livestock raising. The latter has lagged behind other branches of agriculture like grain, cotton, tea, sugar beet and tobacco.

Just 25 years ago most peasants in Russia still used the wooden plough. Today the 25 million small poverty stricken peasant homesteads have become 94,000 large, mechanized collective farms. They have at

But it wouldn't be like the Soviet people to rest content with their achievements. They are extremely critical of their (Continued on Page 12)



## Presbyterian Council Urges Peace

# Amens Greet Call To End Inquisition

By MILTON HOWARD

NEITHER THE SWASTIKA fist of McCarthyism nor any other "anti-Communist" Inquisition is going to defile the religious and political freedoms of the Protestant Church in the United States if millions of American churchgoers are going to have anything to say about it. That was the unmistakable meaning of the powerful 2,300-word statement sent by the General Council of the Presbyterian Church to its 8,000 congregations (2,300,000 members), to President Eisenhower and to all Presbyterian members of the House and Senate.

## Foes Are Blessed, Heroes Bludgeoned

WHAT can former Sgt. William L. Bruce be thinking today? The veteran is home from a prisoner-of-war camp in Japan where he had suffered at the hands of sadistic prison guards in a way no civilian can imagine.

After V-J Day the sergeant returned to his home in Los Angeles and one day, in a department store, he stopped dead. Before him stood one of the men responsible for his tortures.

His outcry brought the arrest of American-born Tomoya Kawakita who had served in the Japanese army as an interpreter and a prison camp foreman. Thirty former prisoners testified to the defendant's brutality to Americans and he was convicted of treason in 1948.

Last week the President commuted the death penalty.

BY THIS TIME it is very possible that former Sgt. Bruce knows about former Sgt. Robert Thompson who too had served in the Pacific theater.

Former Sgt. Thompson lies on a hospital cot in Bellevue after he had been almost bludgeoned to death in a federal prison.

Sgt. Bruce knows that very few men in the American Army won the high honor of the Distinguished Service Cross. Sgt. Thompson was one of those. The bludgeoned man won the honor at Buna where he swam the Buna Creek under machine-gun fire and led an attack upon three enemy machinegun nests. General Clark

Eichelberger pinned the award on Thompson and said that the GI's act had saved the lives of many of his comrades.

But President Eisenhower last week could not find it possible to say a word about the hero: not a word of the monstrous attack on Thompson in a federal prison and virtually under the eyes of the federal authorities.

WHAT CAN former Sergeant Bruce be thinking about that?

Why, he must ask, does the federal Smith Act persecute heroes and the President is silent?

There are other questions that follow logically: why does the President of the U.S. permit Nazi generals and others convicted of crimes against humanity to walk out of prison free to plot mass murder once again?

Yes, millions of GI's have many questions these days.

They could well conclude that the Chief Executive devote his attention to those who have suffered on behalf of their country, who have braved the warmongers by standing for peace.

They could well ask that the President declare an amnesty for Americans like Robert Thompson, instead of abetting the hero's torturers by remaining silent.

THE HISTORIC STATEMENT was a far-reaching estimate of the road which America is taking under the whiplash of the "cold war" mythology of "inevitable war," backed by the constant hysteria of faked "spy" scares and the Congressional hunt for "subversion and disloyalty." Among the points which the statement made are these:

- America could be taken over by "a fascist tyranny" if the McCarthyite and official Washington policy of no-negotiations is not challenged and defeated.

- "Some Congressional inquiries have revealed a distinct tendency to become Inquisitions. These Inquisitions . . . begin to become a threat to freedom in this country. . . . In the case of a national crisis, this emptiness could, in the high-sounding name of security, be occupied with ease by a fascist tyranny."

- "Treason and dissent are confused. The shrine of conscience and private judgment which God alone has the right to enter, is being invaded."

- "There is something still more serious. . . . Communism, which is at bottom a secular religious faith of great vitality, is thus being dealt with as an exclusively police problem."

- "The state of strife known as the 'cold war' . . . is producing

(Continued on Page 13)

## FRAMED NEGRO SERVING LIFE SENTENCE

# Jersey Has Chance To Right a Wrong

By ABNER W. BERRY

FOR ALMOST 10 YEARS New Jersey authorities, with assists from U.S. Army officials and Pennsylvania law enforcement officers, have held an innocent Negro veteran in custody. Moreover, unless a brutally flagrant perversion of justice is reversed, the state of New Jersey has the "legal" right to keep 43-year-old Clarence Hill locked away the rest of his life in the Trenton State Prison. But the fact that Hill got a life sentence, recommended by an all-white jury in December, 1944, instead of a death sentence, emphasizes the enormity of the frameup against him. For Hill, in December, 1943, was charged with six murders and two shotgun assaults occurring in Mercer County, N. J., and adjoining Bucks County, Pa., between 1938 and 1942. The jury was not sure, but rather than give the Negro defendants the benefit of the doubt, shielded its conscience and its doubt by preserving the defendant's life.



CLARENCE HILL

THE SIX MURDERS for which Hill was indicted are as follows: Mary Myatovich, 15, and Jimmy Tonzillo, a married man, in 1938; Frank J. Kasper and Mrs. Katherine Werner, a wife of Kasper's neighbor, in 1939, and, in 1940, Mrs. Caroline Moriconi and her clandestine sweetheart, Louis Kovacs. All of these were committed in New Jersey's Duck Island "Lovers' Lane," in Mercer County.

These murders were of a similar pattern, pointing to jealousy as a motive, conceivably involving a member of the family of one of the deceased. In fact, former prosecutor of Mercer County, Andrew Duch, said at the time: "We are certain that it (the Moriconi-Kovacs killings) was done by someone in the family."

The shotgun assaults in Bucks County were described as robberies and resulted in no fatalities. The assailant, described by various so-called eyewitnesses, was from 40 to 50 years of age and ranged in height from 5 feet 4 inches to a "tall slim Negro." Hill at the time was 30 years old and five feet seven inches tall. And, to top it off, none of the eyewitnesses to the alleged crimes would

identify him in police lines.

BUT ONCE the Trenton and Bucks County police had gotten the cooperation of the Army authorities, first in Camp Moultrieville, S. C., and then in Fort Dix, to hold the then Private Clarence Hill in custody, the officials busily built their case on manufactured evidence. Hill, who was placed under technical arrest in South Carolina on Dec. 29, 1943, was held in the camp guardhouse until Jan. 24, 1944, without a hearing. He was then removed to Fort Dix, where the three groups of police worked on him for a "confession." By Jan. 29, 1944, while the entire world was mobilized to destroy the war-and-torture machine of Hitler, the Army M.P.'s and the civilian police concentrated to use the bitter cold, their fists and threats of lynching to get Hill's signature on a 30-page typewritten "confession."

This was more than one of the (Continued on Page 13)

## 265 YEARS AFTER PETER ZENGER

# 'Not only the cause of a poor printer'

LAST WEEK my colleague and fellow journalist, James H. Dolsen, Pittsburgh correspondent of The Worker was sentenced to

20 years in the Blawnox state prison. He had been convicted in August 1951, of violating the state sedition law, and Judge Henry O'Brien, in pronouncing sentence, said "your crime is worse than murder."

What was Jim Dolsen's "crime"? As a writer for the Daily Worker he had reported in our pages the stories of the struggles of the people of Western Pennsylvania. He had written of frameups of Negroes, of police brutality. He had re-

counted the organizing drives of the steel workers and coal miners. He had discussed and, yes, defended, the people's desire for peace and their opposition to the Korean war.

I can see Jim standing before the bench, thin, tall, slightly stooped, a gentle fellow who thinks before he speaks. I can see him stiffen as he gets the impact of this brutal sentence.

"IT WILL BE a life sentence for me," the 68-year-old writer tells the judge. "I have no apology to make. I have fought for the rights of the American people to disagree. I make no appeal for mercy. Time will vindicate me."

There is no question in my mind but that time will indeed vindicate Jim Dolsen. Already the Korean war against which he wrote so trenchantly has been halted by an armistice, imposed by the clamor of the people. Already the tide against McCarthyism, the evil phenomenon which bears the responsibility for the crushing sentence against Dolsen, is rising. But will vindication come soon enough to prevent other Jim

Dolsens from going to jail for daring to write what they believe?

Some 265 years ago in New York City, a printer and publisher named John Peter Zenger was arrested and imprisoned because his newspaper had offended the newly appointed governor of the colony of New York.

To the aid of young Zenger attorney, Andrew Hamilton, who recognized in this case the essential issue—freedom of the press.

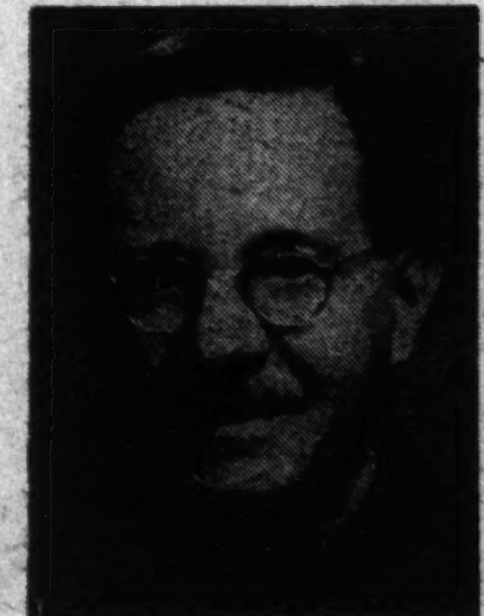
"THE QUESTION before the court," Hamilton said, "is not of small nor private concern; it is not the cause of a poor printer . . . which you are trying. Not it may, in its consequences, affect every freeman that lives under a British Government on the main of America. It is in the best cause; it is the cause of liberty . . . the liberty both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing truth."

In 1735, the jury, sitting in the old City Hall on the corner of Nassau and Wall Streets, acquitted Zenger of the charges and thereby struck a resounding

blow for freedom of the press. The principle for which Zenger acted, Hamilton spoke and the jury honored, has been incorporated into our most precious document, the Bill of Rights. Federal Hall which stands on the site of the court where Zenger was tried has been converted into a memorial to George Washington, and contains a memorial room to John Peter Zenger.

LAST WEEK in Pittsburgh, Judge O'Brien turned his back on the principles established in the trial of John Peter Zenger. And to paraphrase Hamilton's words, it was not only the cause of one mild-mannered, impecunious writer for a left-wing paper which was disposed of so brutally. If the harsh sentence he meted out to Jim Dolsen is allowed to stand, no writer or newspaper man who writes his true beliefs, whose ideas may offend the Mellons in Pittsburgh or the duPonts in Delaware or the Rockefellers and Morgans anywhere in our great country, will be safe.

For there can be no freedom of the press if the men and women who write and publish



JAMES E. DOLSEN

stand in jeopardy of virtual life sentences because of their ideas.

You and I and whoever reads this piece, can do something to help reverse this vicious sentence. I urge you to write or wire Gov. Fine, Harrisburg, Pa., demanding that this sentence be quashed and Jim Dolsen and his comrades be freed, or, at a minimum, that they be released on bail pending their appeal of the constitutional issues involved in this case to a higher court.

—R.F.H.

ANDREW ONDA, former steel worker and Communist leader, who was convicted with Dolsen in August, 1951, was unable to appear for sentencing because he was ill with an ailing heart. Judge O'Brien ordered his \$10,000 bail forfeited. In response to the pleas of the defense attorneys the judge later agreed to have an impartial medical examination of Onda.



# Two Immortals

Scenes from the lives of  
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

## Ethel's Greatness: Never Bitter, Says Jail Friend

### PART VIII

"I DON'T know who named Ethel's cell 'Rosenberg's Delicatessen,'" Martha smiled, "but the name stuck."

"Ethel got a kick out of it. She said she ought to get credit for bringing a little touch of the East Side into that terrible place, which of course the East Side couldn't be blamed for."

"It was," she added, "the first time she ever had lived on the West Side, and she thought the East Side preferable. Someone suggested the delicatessen ought to get her a few days off for meritorious behavior—that was before the sentence."

Anyone in her corridor hungry at night would go to the Rosenberg Delicatessen. Although she didn't smoke, Ethel always had an ample supply of "commissary"—candy bars, some fruit, a sandwich or two, little cakes, and jars of jam.

"Occasionally she even had a pack of cigarettes, if she had an extra quarter to spend on commissary that day, for her friends to enjoy. The jam wasn't free world jam—"

THIS was a new term, and she explained that "free world" meant the world outside the jail walls, so that "free world" food was food bought at the commissary, and was vastly different. The bread served at the detention house, for

instance, was bread made by inmates at Riker's Island, a city institution, and heartily disliked.

At mealtimes, jail personnel looked the other way while women who had lotion or cold cream jars emptied into them the usual pat of apple butter or, more rarely, jam which accompanied a meal. These were taken to their cells because everyone grew hungry at night.

With a piece of "free world" bread from a sandwich, visitors at the Rosenberg Delicatessen could dip into one of Ethel's jam jars with a wooden tongue applicator, filched by the women from the clinic, or the handle of a toothbrush, and have a minor feast.

ETHEL'S popularity with the prisoners extended beyond the fifth and ninth floors, where she spent different periods on Greenwich St. She attended all the religious services in the jail, Jewish, Catholic, Christian Science, whatever the sect. There she met her friends, and took part in the singing with zest.

Jewish prisoners were few in number. Martha told how on the day after Ethel was convicted there was a full attendance at the Jewish services—some eight or ten. Others arrived early, waiting for Ethel. As they sat there in the solemn hush of the chapel, the little group spoke in whispers of one subject—her conviction.

Among them was a new arrival who did not know her, but knew

of her trial. This was a refugee, one of several then in the Women's House of Detention. She was in on a charge of attempting to smuggle into the country a scant few hundred dollars' worth of merchandise into which she reputedly had converted her life savings.

Her husband, father, mother and brothers had been killed by the Nazis in the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto. She herself and her four-year-old daughter were sent to a Nazi concentration camp. Her child was too young to work and too old to feed, so had been taken from her and put to death in a gas oven.

She sat rather apart from the rest and took little notice of their conversation, understanding little English. But like the others she kept her eyes on the door expectantly. Then Ethel appeared in the doorway and began the walk down the long aisle, her face composed,

her head thrown back a little, her step measured and poised, as if she were the focus of a thousand pairs of eyes instead of eight or ten, and trying to assure them all that she was quite all right.

The little group huddled in front sat rigidly, not knowing how to break the solemnity of the moment which Ethel was trying to ease.

THEN the little figure of the refugee, who was unknown to Ethel, "broke ranks" and fled toward her, kissing her hands and speaking softly in Yiddish. The others sat back, the tension and awkwardness gone; the refugee had expressed something for them. Now, in grateful relief, they moved aside, greeted her naturally, only with added warmth, made room for Ethel and the refugee, and the services began.

Not that those interviewed claimed that there was a complete absence of hostility toward Ethel. At one point, when she complained of a dirty dish or the food—the exact nature of her dining-room remark was forgot—an officer said to her that whatever it was, the food was too good for such a "spy."

"Ethel put up an immediate squawk," as her friend of Detention House days put it. "And she was anything but an aggressive person. Ethel really didn't like to fight."

"She told the officer off then and there, and promptly was 'deadlocked' for it. But before she was



These two rare photographs of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were discovered by Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julius' mother, and reproduced by the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. Both snapshots were taken when they were in their early twenties. The committee urges that anyone who has photos for the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign make their pictures available for public use by sending them to the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York N.Y.



ing." It was long before her trial, but on occasions she was taken to Foley Square for conferences with Julie and her counsel.

"She started to raise a fuss about her transfer on her return. The next day when some of us gathered in the dining-room to drink 'free world' coffee, I took my coffee to where she was drinking milk."

"We got to talking and I mentioned I was reading Howard Fast's 'My Glorious Brothers.' I had found the line, 'Who resists tyrants obeys God.' She had read it long before. Anyway, we were far away from Greenwich St. when an officer came at us with, 'You're not having a coffee klatch in the Waldorf-Astoria, you know.'"

BEFORE Ethel was moved to the fifth floor some of the women agreed she should have a clean cell to welcome her, and one volunteered to do the cleaning. She scrubbed almost the entire day, but Ethel "was so sad about leaving her friends on the ninth, and had so much on her mind, that I guess she didn't notice it, and no one told her," Martha said.

The jail personnel did yield to Ethel's request to be sent back to the ninth floor, but even so, thereafter Martha and Ethel shared almost daily 15-minute sessions. She persuaded Ethel that coffee if shared, and if it was "free world" coffee, not the kind they had for breakfast, could be a priceless luxury. Ethel changed from milk to coffee.

Often they talked of books, or they talked of marriage, their families and early work experience. Ethel told stories of the bitter working conditions she and others faced in the depression, and the militancy of those she worked with.

"When she went away, I quit going down to the dining room in the afternoon. I even quit buying 'free world' coffee. There was no fun in it any more. But how wonderful they were, those little sessions, which once in a while we (Continued on Page 14)

Editor's Note: As in other installments in this series, names of persons who provided recollections of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are withheld for policy reasons and fictitious first names used.

'Your work has been good—but we've been told to fire you'

## FBI Takes Vengeance on Mother of 8-Year-Old

CHICAGO

THE sinister figure of J. Edgar Hoover stands between a Chicago mother and a job. Doris Fine has been dismissed from four jobs at the trade in which she is skilled. Each time, the story was the same:

"Your work is very good—but we've been told to fire you."

The FBI has taken this form of vengeance against Mrs. Fine and her 8-year-old son, Larry. She is the wife of Fred Fine, the Communist leader who has been a political refugee from a Smith Act frameup for the past two years.

A moving appeal, written by Mrs. Fine, went this week to thousands of individuals and organizations in the Chicago area.

It tells the story of how Mrs. Fine was forced to drift from one job to another. Her work as a wire solderer was always satisfactory since she had worked at this type of job for over 18 years in Chicago electrical plants.

But invariably she recounts, came the message, "You are

wanted in personnel." It meant that the FBI had paid the employer the usual visit. And Mrs. Fine once again found herself jobless.

"It would seem unbelievable that a mother, who is the sole support of herself and her 8-year-old son, would be denied the right to work by interference from the FBI," she wrote. "However, this is no fantasy. It has happened—in America—in Chicago—today—to me."

Her appeal is more than a personal one, pointing out that "if the FBI is permitted to do this to me, then there is no security for anyone."

Her request that protests be sent to Attorney General Robert Brownell in Washington has met with good response among many people who are shocked at this story of brutal harassment of a mother and child who have not been accused of any crime.

"Many of them learn the meaning of McCarthyism," said Mrs. Fine, "when I relate my story and tell them, 'This is your FBI.'"



Mrs. Doris Fine and her son, Larry, Fred Fine, husband, and father, has been a political refugee from a Smith Act frameup.



## TV Views

### Fred Allen Choking on Old Golds

FRED ALLEN is undoubtedly one of the wittiest of the TV comedians and it's too bad that that doesn't necessarily mean much; it's only that Allen does give the impression that, unlike most of the breed, he can be funny and adult at the same time, that he could, if he had the opportunity, utilize a mature intelligence to get his laughs.

The nasal drawl, the baggy eyes on a thin angular but saggy face can get quite expressive at times ridiculing some pompous nonsense—much more expressive than his actual lines. It's unfortunate that Allen's talent cannot be used to punctuate some of the genuinely poisonous bags hovering over the country today. How healthy it would be to see on a nationwide hookup some well-directed shafts at the pompous and arrogant cheapness of an Eisenhower, a Wilson or a Baruch—or a McCarthy. Not that I know that Allen would want to use his talent in such a worthwhile fashion—I don't. And how long he would be permitted to do so just in case he did is a question which only symbolizes the tragedy that TV (with only a pathetically few notable exceptions) is today.

THE NIGHT I caught the Allen program his target was Arthur Godfrey and the firing of his singer, La Rosa. Allen, apologized for not having appeared on the program the previous week but explained the absence by claiming he had dreamed he

was La Rosa and therefore did not show up for work. He said that the affair La Rosa was the biggest thing since the coming of chlorophyll. Helen Traubel, Chuck Dressen and Impellitteri had all been fired and the papers didn't seem to care much; but when Arthur Godfrey fired John La Rosa it was on the front pages for days. He said that Look magazine was going to appear with six empty pages. Also that the UN is stepping in; the Italian delegate having already issued an ultimatum: Italy will not take back Trieste until Godfrey takes back La Rosa. Then Allen expressed the thought he possibly had enough humility to get through the 30 minutes of his program.

There weren't many more examples of Allen's wise cracks because the producers of the show have seen fit to surround the comic with a contest-give-away program called Judge for Yourself which, in addition to a thousand dollars, also gives away most of Allen's time. This contest boasts TWO panels! One is composed of three members of the entertainment industry—the pros—and the other, three laymen. They all watch three short uninspired acts—the program I witnessed had a singer, a dance team and an acrobat trio. The laymen are supposed to match their judgments of the acts with those of the pros. The one whose judgment is identical with that of the pros wins a thousand dollars. Of such is the wisdom of Madison Ave.

ANYWAY, interviewing the laymen contestants gives Allen an occasional chance to get in a few more yaks. Talking to a nurse, he remarked on the remarkable benefits that TV brings to the sick. He told of an old, very sick bed-ridden man whose family installed a TV set in his room and kept it on continually. It wasn't long before the old man was inspired with the strength to get off the bed and walk-over to the set to turn it off.

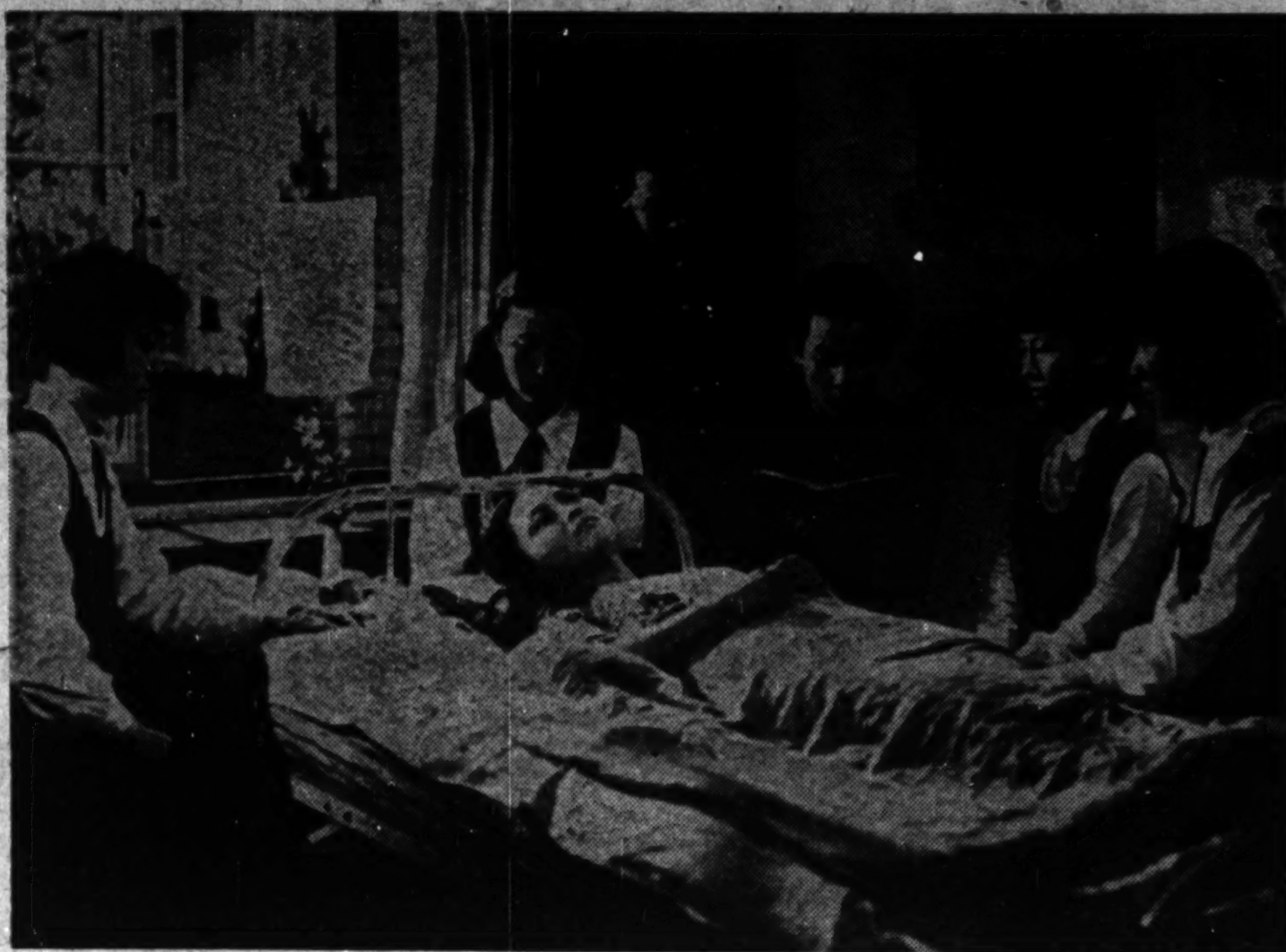
Once, when he fluffed a few lines, Allen excused himself with "I borrowed these teeth and half the time I don't know what they're saying."

Add the commercials and that's about all there was. The commercials, despite Old Golds' boast that they offer a treat in stead of a treatment, were still nauseating.



FRED ALLEN

## 'Hiroshima': Japan's Lab



"Hiroshima" opens. In the first scene a child is stricken ill, seven years after the A-bombing, a victim of the bomb's effects. Her schoolmates read to her. She becomes delirious, cries for her mother, and the scenes of Hiroshima are re-enacted in her mind.



As the film unfolds, the A-bomb has struck, and Mine (actress Isuz Yamada) barely escapes through a hole in the roof. She goes in search of her daughter Mitchiko.

## A New Melville Film: How Will Typee Fare?

By SAMUEL SILLEN

TWO rival Hollywood producers are planning to film Herman Melville's classic novel of the South Seas, "Typee." Judging by past performances, I shudder to think of what they may do with this fascinating story based on Melville's own experiences as a stranded sailor in the early 1840s. Confidence in Hollywood's fidelity to the American literary classics has scarcely been boosted by its previous versions of Melville's "Moby Dick," Stephen Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage," Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy," and other novels.

"Typee" could easily be twisted into an escapist adventure on a glorious never-never island in the Pacific. The lovely Polynesian nymph, Fayaway, who "for the most part clung to the primitive and summer garb of Eden," is a natural for one of those Hollywood sex-spectacles which would of course miss Melville's whole point that the islanders are essentially more mod-

est than their Puritanical critics in the States. Chauvinism can have a real holiday here.

And what, I wonder, will the producers do with the stinging satire against the missionaries who try to subdue the islanders to the exploiting purposes of the Western countries, including the United States? This is key in the novel. Melville set out to show that the real "savages" are those who robbed and killed the Typees, tried to turn them into draught horses, and committed unprovoked atrocities. Melville depicted the "deadly hatred" of the Typees against the foreign invaders.

HE WROTE in the novel:

"I am inclined to think that so far as the relative wickedness of the parties is concerned, four or five Marquesan Islanders sent to the United States as missionaries might be quite as useful as an equal number of Americans dispatched to the islands in a similar capacity."

Anticipating Mark Twain's attack on the ravages of full-scale imperialism in the Far East, Melville indicated "the fiend-like

skill we display in the invention of all manner of death-dealing engines, the vindictiveness with which we carry on our wars, and the misery and desolation that follow in their train." And all to



HERMAN MELVILLE

line the rich man's purse.

MELVILLE had seen the victims with his own eyes in the Marquesan Islands, Tahiti, Hawaii, when he came in 1841 as a working crew member of the whaling boat Acushnet. His novel was designed to awaken sympathy for the islanders and to awaken public opinion against the pious "civilizers."

He couldn't get the book published here—Harper's called it untrue. It was first issued in England in 1845. It appeared in America the following year.

Among the book's supporters was the young Walt Whitman in that year of 1846 when the slaveholders were marching to "liberate" Mexico. In a review for the Brooklyn "Eagle," Whitman called the story "strange, graceful, and most readable." Melville's first novel was also praised by Longfellow and Hawthorne.

BUT the missionary press gave it all guns. A ten-page attack in the "Christian Parlor Magazine" cried: "An apotheosis of barbarism! A panegyric on cannibal delights!" and said the

author "deserves a pointed and severe rebuke for his flagrant outrages against civilization, and particularly the missionary work." Other reviews called Melville "morally obtuse," "perverse," "disloyal to civilization and the Anglo-Saxon race."

Pressure was put on the publisher Wiley & Putnam, to suppress it. The "New York Evangelist" charged that the book could not have been read before publication. A protest was lodged by the secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The publisher then proposed to Melville a drastic deletion of the "controversial" passages, and some "cleansing" was done. And this publisher would not accept Melville's second book, "Omoo," which returned to the attack on the missionaries.

Will "Typee" get a new "cleansing" now in Hollywood? I sometimes wish there were a Society for the Protection of American Classics that had an iota of the power exercised by the reactionary special interest groups.



# or Unions Produce a Great Peace Film

**40,000 Japanese, many victims of A-bomb,  
worked as extras in movies sponsored  
by 500,000-member Teachers Union**

THE Japanese film "Hiroshima" is regarded by many observers—American as well as Japanese—as the most important picture that has come out of post-war Japan. It may well be the most important film of the post-war world. The history of this film is certainly the most moving, and in many ways the most inspiring, in the history of cinema.

The 500,000 members of the Japanese Teachers Union produced it. They raised the capital for the film, one hundred million yen, contributing twenty-five million yen themselves. The remainder came from the entire trade-union movement of the nation.

Some 40,000 Japanese collaborated as extras; most were actual citizens of Hiroshima who had lived through the bombing, who had lost sons, daughters, fathers, mothers, their families. "Even as they acted, they were praying that this holocaust would never happen again to mankind," the Teachers Union declared in a statement to the world.

THE TEACHERS declared they produced the film on the seventh anniversary of the bombing "to warn mankind of the awful danger confronting it: we practice the right and duty as Japanese to assemble the will and power of world humanity to defend peace."

Here is the gist of the script, as outlined in the statement sent by the Teachers Union:

A student collapses in a classroom of a high school in Hiroshima seven years after the bombing. She faints as they are listening to a radio broadcast that deals with a book "Dawn of Zero" written by an American aviator who dropped the first A bomb on Hiroshima.

The child's fatal illness is diagnosed as the result of the A-bombing seven years before. She lies in the hospital calling, in delirium, for her dead mother. She lives through the terror of August 6, 1945. The film shifts to that time.

THE A BOMB exploded "as if the globe was shattered." There appear the scenes of hell on earth. Everyone is covered with blood and mud; skin hangs from the victims who joined the grim migration of wounded headed toward a hill outside the city, to the air-raid shelters, to the nearby port of Ujina and to school houses.

Hideo Endow, failing to rescue his wife from his fallen house, runs through the burning streets searching for his son Itchirow. Almost all the students of his school, the First Middle School, died in the flames. Their teacher, Yonewara, leads a group of surviving children to the river. Their strength ebbs after they enter the water and they sink to their death, one by one.

The father finally finds his son, in a temporary hospital. The child is dead.

SEVEN YEARS PASS. The scene is now. Homeless atombombed orphans are in the streets begging coins from American soldiers who are walking with prostitutes. Yukio Endow, the surviving son of the father in the film, is now a high school student but he attends classes infrequently. He finds sporadic work in a factory, leaves it for a job in a cabaret. One day he suggests to his fellow orphans that they dig up the skulls of atombombed victims and sell them to the American soldiers as souvenirs.

The police arrest him. Weeping, he tells his teacher, Kitagaka: "I stopped work in the factory when they began to produce munitions. I can't do that. I will not work doing that. . . . Is a new war beginning, a war of many Hiroshimas?"

THE FILM closes with a shot of the riverside, near the Monument to the A-bomb dead. School children are walking here. They are singing a song that swells, sounds over the river, and seemingly across the world: it is a song that prays for peace.



The fire spreads across both sides of the river; the teacher leads some of the surviving students toward the upper stream. They are drowned later.



The aftermath of the A-bombing: innumerable wounded citizens of Hiroshima, their bodies bloodied, their skin hanging in folds, climb the banks of Hijiyama Hill, seeking refuge.



In scene three, the schoolteacher (Yumiji Tsukidaka) escapes into the ruined streets, helping a badly wounded girl, Mitsuko.



A temporary hospital is filled with the injured and dying. At Mine's side a boy is trembling. His cry "cold . . . I feel cold . . ." echoes through the building as another child (above) comforts him. Another cry is heard: "Mama . . . Mama . . ." Mitsuko is calling her mother. But Mine is dead.



## Letters From Our Readers

# Praise from Gurley Flynn

Editor, The Worker:

This is the fifth week of Virginia Gardner's beautiful story about the Rosenbergs, and of my resolve to sit down to write you a note expressing my profound appreciation of it. This feeling must be shared by hundreds of readers. I have not been well and hence my delay.

But yesterday, reading it, sitting in the sun under the trees, the paths of those two simple young people from the poverty-stricken East Side, their dreams, hopes and great love, overwhelmed me, as I read Virginia's story. She is doing a beautiful job—I hope she will not stint herself and will carry them on through the rest of their short lives in the same moving manner.

The heights of courage and devotion to principle they rose to speak volumes for the inherent worth of the plain people—the American working class. It should live up the faint-hearted and renew faith in the cause of fighting fascism, as they did.

Their letters could not do what Virginia's doing. They had to be constrained and personal—under the circumstances—and could give no social background. We will all know Ethel and Julius Rosenberg better and know that they were not unique, set apart any more than were Sacco and Vanzetti, but are flesh and blood of the American people, revealing what their class is capable of—once they understand the struggle. Some people think Howard Fast has idealized Sacco and Vanzetti. But he has not. I knew them both and they were as good, as warm, as noble, as he portrays them.

The Rosenbergs were the same, as Virginia's story of their young lives reveals. I hope it is

planned to put her articles into a book form later. We do not have enough of this kind of writing, though there is much of it in other countries, to reach the heart, the feelings, as well as the mind.

Best regards and all good wishes

ELIZABETH.  
(Elizabeth Gurley Flynn)

## Sunshine Can't Cure This

Editor, The Worker:

Shanghai-La in Florida?

Mr. Edward Ball seems to think so. Mr. Edward Ball is trustee of the Alfred I. duPont Estate, former president of the St. Joe Paper Co. and a director of numerous banks in Florida.

In a Miami Daily News story, dated at Washington, Sept. 22, we are told:

"Ball said Florida occupies a unique position among 48 states. A recession can affect the others and still leave Florida fairly prosperous, he said. . . .

"As principal factors in the state's sound position, he cited the citrus crop this year that may be the state's largest; the rapid increase in number of cattle and striking improvements in the grade of cattle.

"Industry, including the paper industry in which he has extensive interests, has developed soft spots, Ball said, but he expects the St. Joe Paper Co. to operate 24 hours a day.

"Ball said the fishing industry was reasonably good and 'everything in the state is brightened by sunshine.' . . .

It seems that not only the weatherman is conspiring to drown out Mr. Ball's rosy picture, what with almost two months of rainy weather resulting in floods in the cattle and

farming region. But the cold winds of a threatening "recession" have begun to penetrate Mr. Ball's sunny haven. Apparently the workers here don't feel so sure that the topsy-turvy war economy with its high prices, taxes, lay-offs and speedup can be counted on for a secure future.

The recent few weeks have seen an unprecedented increase in labor's efforts and struggles for better conditions and wages. For example:

• On Sept. 24, the Miami Herald carried a two-column story about an organizing drive being launched by the AFL among service personnel at hotels here.

• On Oct. 3, the same paper carried this headline over a story and photograph of striking workers: "PAA Mechanics 'Sit Down' In Protest of Layoff of 120."

• Within the past month 500 workers at the American Can in Tampa struck solid for the reinstatement of two women workers. Once they won the reinstatement, they ended the strike but then went on one week's slowdown for higher pay—and won.

• Recently the carpenters in the Tampa area struck for pay increases, which they won.

• IAM workers at Broward Marine are on strike.

• Close to 1,000 mullet fishermen in 21 Florida West Coast ports are striking for better prices, under the leadership of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union.

Even when the sun shines, you can't live on it—in spite of Mr. Ball's prediction. And the Florida workers are beginning to find their strength in organization and struggle.

A FLORIDA READER.



Three of the eight shop papers in the Chicago area

## Eight Chicago Papers That Bring the Truth to 23,000

By CARL HIRSCH  
CHICAGO.

WORKERS in the biggest shops and mills in the Chicago area are learning first-hand what "communism" is all about.

On the good advice of the auto company that advertises, "Ask the man who owns one," workers are getting the information about the Communist from the party itself.

The information comes in the form of monthly shop papers issued by the members of the Communist Party who work in these shops.

There are eight of such papers that are published with clock-like regularity in this area, with a combined circulation of about 23,000 each month. And the outlook is for more such papers, published in larger numbers.

They include papers like "The Furnace," which reaches the steel mills in the Gary region. Then there is the "Packinghouse Vanguard." The Steltown Tribune goes to the mill workers in South Chicago.

ANOTHER group of these papers is published by workers in key industrial plants such as the big Crane plant in Chicago, the GM Electromotive Diesel plant in Brookfield, Illinois, the International Harvester plants in Chicago, the Stewart-Warner shop on Chicago's North Side.

Each of these papers are small four-page affairs, neatly printed, attractively made up and very readable.

Workers have come to expect these papers when they are distributed at the shop gates. Often, there is a scramble to learn "what the Communists have to say." And seldom are copies thrown away.

Because they are "home-grown" products, written by Communist workers inside these plants, they have a fresh quality and talk the language of the shop itself.

They combine a discussion of issues in the plant with comment on broader national and international issues. These papers are generously interlarded with cartoons, humorous bits, letters and even poetry written by workers.

WORKERS often find in their fresh accounts of struggles in their own departments. Top management and obnoxious strawbosses are raked over the coals by name. And in some cases, bureaucratic union officials

find themselves deflated by the piercing comment in the shop paper.

In one big shop here, management recently found it necessary to defend itself in its slick house-organ against the barbs of the little Communist paper.

Men and women who distribute these papers often find money pressed into their hands from the workers, given with a remark of encouragement. Often they hear the response, "That little paper sure hits the spot."

The shop papers combine a fight for the immediate needs of the workers in the plant with a discussion of longer range perspectives, from a Marxist viewpoint.

The Communists who write and issue these papers use shop experiences as examples of such Marxist concepts as surplus value, maximum profits.

THESE PAPERS sharpen the struggle against speedup, discrimination, for job security, seniority and the strengthening of the union in the plant. They also serve to broaden the outlook of the workers on such questions as peace and democracy, the struggle for Negro rights, the menace of fascism and economic crises.

The Communists in the plant speak through these papers as workers in shop and also as Communists; as part of the mass struggles and also as a vanguard force giving clear-sighted Marxist leadership to these struggles.

They serve one other very important purpose. Workers in these plants are no longer dependent for information about the Communists on the fabricated, hysteria-inciting stories in the Big-Business press. They learn about the Communists directly "from the horse's mouth," so to speak.

The issuance of these shop papers is not without its problems, especially in this day of McCarthyite terror.

BUT the workers themselves are heartened in their struggle against Big Business persecution by this evidence that the Communists are bold enough to speak out clearly and strongly in their own name.

The shop papers are a symbol of fight-back against McCarthyism and a factor in aiding the workers who are today embattled by a Big Business administration in Washington which fronts for the most powerful and ruthless cabal of employers the world has ever seen.

# Warns That Injunction Ranks with T-H Law as Peril to Labor

By Federated Press

AN INTERNATIONAL union president warned recently that injunctions are replacing scabs as the employers' favorite strike-breaking weapon.

The labor leader, president A. F. Hartung of International Wood workers, CIO, was not exaggerating. The past months have shown an alarming increase in the use of injunctions, ranging from the Taft-Hartley brand to the local restraining orders signed by obliging judges.

The injunction menace was singled out for special mention at the AFL convention in September by the Federation's general counsel, Albert Wolf. The injunction movement, he said, has been aided by U. S. Supreme Court decisions weakening the fundamental concept of freedom of speech and peaceful picketing. And, he warned, it could develop into as great a threat to organized labor as the Taft-Hartley Act itself.

ISSUANCE Oct. 21 of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction against east coast longshoremen, who had struck for more pay and a contract, went unchallenged because of the complicated rivalries involved in the New York waterfront situation. Although union leaders here have remained silent on this latest use of the T-H anti-strike provision, they were outspoken and frankly worried at a meeting called Oct. 15 to discuss an injunction issued in a local dispute.

Target of the injunction was a strike by a group of Hearn de-



partment store workers, most of them elderly women callously thrown out of their jobs and facing long, bleak days of unemployment. They have been on strike since May 14. Early in the walk-out their union, District 65, Distributive Processing & Office Workers, CIO, was hit by a temporary order banning mass picketing. This was followed Oct. 6 by an order requiring the removal of all pickets. Both injunctions were "temporary," but as a union spokesman pointed out bitterly, "You may eventually get a court to throw out the injunction but by then the strike can be lost."

STORIES of how temporary injunctions are used to smash strikes were told by leaders of other unions at the Oct. 15 meeting. Secretary-treasurer Marx Lewis of United Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers, AFL, reported that among the numerous injunctions that have hit his union was a temporary picketing ban issued by a judge in Buffalo, N. Y., over a year ago and a hearing has still not

been held on the court order. The judge "issued the injunction without even reading it at the request of another judge, who had been an attorney for the company involved," Lewis said.

Perhaps the most ominous injunction issued in the past month came in Chicago where 220 employees of the Precision Scientific Co. were forced to end a 9-week strike for recognition of their union, Local 758, International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. The injunction not only banned picketing, but ordered the workers to return to their jobs under wages and conditions set by the employer or else go to jail for contempt.

THE ORDER was signed by Cook County Circuit Judge Robert J. Dunne, who told the company attorney requesting the injunction: "I'll approve this. All you have to do is prove that the strike is costing the company money."

The injunction was so sweeping that it brought protests from local CIO and AFL leaders, who in the past have been hostile to Mine-Mill. The Illinois Federation of Labor distributed copies of a leaflet written by the Precision workers to all 1,700 delegates at its recent convention in Springfield. James Pinta, leader of the Precision strikers, said a campaign has been started to inform all unions in the U. S. of the story behind the injunction. "The reaction is the same everywhere we go," he said. "People are shocked and want to help."



## A chat with the reader



NO ONE COULD tell us that Manhattan seethes with juvenile delinquency. At least that's the way we felt last Sunday morning after what appeared to be a most uneventful Halloween night. We had laid in a large supply of lollypops for the occasion, and, after the supper dishes were out of the way, we settled down to re-read the Nov. 1st issue of *The Worker*. But we kept an ear cocked at the doorway, expecting, even hoping, to hear the patter of little feet and the voice of children shouting "trick or treat." Finally at 10 o'clock (for we are early risers) we gave up, ate a couple of lollypops ourselves and went to bed.

NEXT MORNING we confided to the lady who usually has breakfast with us that we were convinced that the youth of Manhattan had been slandered with all this talk of juvenile delinquency. In OUR youth, we said, there was nothing, literally no devilment, that we wouldn't have done on Halloween night. The lady didn't quite agree. After all, she pointed out, we live on the fifth floor of a walk-up. Perhaps the little goblins and witches just were not up to climbing four flights of stairs. That remark we put down to cynicism. But then our entire theory was knocked into a cocked hat when a neighbor put her head in at the door. "All the door-bells are on the fritz," she said. "Some kid pried off the bell-plate downstairs and unhooked every wire!" And ruffled as we were by having our doorbell jinxed, we were happier; our faith in witches and goblins had been restored.

MOST COMMENT on our dialogue between O'Brian and his son has been enthusiastic. But one young reader—while we are on the subject of youth—telephoned us to complain that the elder O'Brian is pictured as forward-looking while O'Brian, junior, talks like an editorial in the Hearst press. He would like to have it the other way round. We haven't reached the author as yet with this complaint but we are sure of his answer. He would say that it's his job to tell our readers exactly what O'Brian and his son said to each other, not to put words in their mouths and thus distort history to please some single section of our readers.

SUPPOSE, on the other hand, he presented the elder O'Brian as the unreconstructed reactionary, he might point out, wouldn't our elder readers have just cause for complaint? But we have a solution. If the young telephone caller will go canvassing among the Irish neighborhoods of the upper West Side with *The Worker*, he might conceivably sell young O'Brian a subscription. If that happens we are confident that in a few short weeks young O'Brian will be winning all the arguments with his old man.

SOME YOUNG PEOPLE who showed they were very

much on the ball were the college students who participated in the junior press conference with South Korean ambassador, Ben Limb, as reported on page 5. Since our last issue we secured a complete transcript of that amazing television performance of Syngman Rhee's Washington representative. The young people who quizzed—we might even say grilled—Col. Limb, were immediately aware of the significance of his admission that "We," the South Korean government, started the war. Their sharp questioning revealed not only their alertness but their horror at the deception which had been practiced upon the American people. We are very proud to present these excerpts from the official text. We suggest that our readers clip Lester Rodney's article and mail it to their Congressmen and Senators. Then get extra copies and canvas your neighbors for subs.

IN PARIS these days some 300,000 French workers and their families are reading a series of articles in their favorite daily paper, *L'Humanite*, on what goes on inside Free Viet Nam. These are the articles which appeared in *The Worker* last spring, written by Joseph Starobin, the first American to visit that region. As we write this, many Americans on the west coast are taking advantage of the opportunity of seeing Joe Starobin in person and hearing him recount his experiences and impressions in the Far East. On Friday, Nov. 13, New Yorkers will also have that opportunity. For on that date Joe will speak at a meeting at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St.

WE ALWAYS delighted in the editorial "We." While not exactly a cloak of anonymity it is at least a short waistcoat which provides some modest concealment of the individual—yet not detracting from the sense of responsibility which all the editors share. And writing from behind it, one can offer opinions on a wide range of topics without appearing either stodgy or vain. That is why we have resisted proposals that we sign this column. Besides, we have conceived this column as the voice of ALL the editors—a friendly voice such as the reader wouldn't mind hearing by his own fireside on a cold winter evening. We have hoped it would show the doubting Thomases that after all, we are human, despite some reports to the contrary.

BUT, the objectors point out, ALL the editors cannot visit the supermarket en masse, (see Oct. 25) nor stand on 11th street admiring Indian summer (see Oct. 18). Obviously this is a column written by one individual, they say. There is, we admit, a certain logic to their position. Moreover, we should not like to have our fellow editors blamed for any nonsense that might just happen to creep into this column. Therefore, we surrender. Henceforth we shall sign our initials—R. F. H.

# Labor Tipped the Scales In New Jersey Election

By CHARLES NUSSE

NEWARK, N.J.

THE OVERWHELMING VICTORY of Robert B. Meyner, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, over his Eisenhower-McCarthy backed opponent, Paul L. Troast, is being hailed in New Jersey as a repudiation of the Eisenhower administration. Meyner's plu-

ality was over 155,000 in what was expected to be a close race. The complete unofficial returns: Meyner, 959,932; Troast, 804,111.

Even more significant from a national viewpoint was Democrat Harrison A. Williams' upset defeat of Republican George F. Hetfield, in Union County's 6th Congressional District. This was a special election to fill the term of Republican Clifford B. Case who retired.

WILLIAMS' VICTORY assumes greater significance in view of the fact that no Democrat had ever been elected from the 6th District since 1932 when the district was first established. Since the Democratic Party was practically non-existent, the election of the youthful lawyer, formerly a steel worker and CIO member, was seen as a triumph for independent political action by labor, the Negro people, and liberal and progressive groups.

Williams presented a progressive program, campaigned for repeal of Taft-Hartley, and hit out hard at McCarthyism. He spoke at numerous union and shop gate meetings. In the last days of the campaign, Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass) came into the 6th and spoke for Williams. Kennedy played heavily on support of the "defense" program and flayed the Republicans for cutting "defense" spending.

LABOR, especially PAC-CIO, played an outstanding role in defeating the reactionary Hetfield. The Republican candidate, an outspoken McCarthyite, took a consistently reactionary position on all questions, and emphasized Eisenhower's support of his candidacy. Republican National Chairman Hall came into the district in the last week of the campaign indicating the importance of the fight to the Republican high command.

While Meyner did not raise national issues in his campaign, making Republican corruption and the Fay letter the main issue, the Republican Party tried desperately to put Troast across with a parade of Republican big shots calling for Troast's election. Eisenhower himself endorsed Troast and posed shaking hands with him. Illinois Senator Dirksen flew in to the state to a \$50,000 plate Republican banquet to plead for a Troast victory.

Troast's defeat, said Dirksen, could set the stage for election of a Democratic Congress next year, and thus "tie the hands of the President." Joe McCarthy was originally scheduled to tour the state in Troast's behalf, but instead the Ft. Monmouth spy scare hoax was launched as a more effective contribution to the Republican campaign.

MEYNER had CIO support as well as liberal, Negro and progressive backing. The AFL officially took a position of "neutrality" which was hailed by the Republicans. Top AFL leaders such as Marcian, president of the state AFL, and Sal Maso, head of the building trades, openly endorsed Troast. A statewide committee of AFL people was also set up in support of Meyner.

Meyner's victory did not carry other Democrats along with him. In Essex County, for example, Republicans elected the state senator and 12 assemblymen, although Meyner won the county by 14,000 votes. There will be little if any change in the makeup of the Republican controlled legislature. Labor's support plus the Fay letters undoubtedly were the decisive factors in Meyner's victory.

### SORRY

Circumstances made it impossible for our sports editor, Lester Rodney, to get the sports page in on time. We'll catch up next week.

## Elections Rebuke Ike, McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1)

the Jenner committee report which attacks the New Deal Democrats as "Communist fronts."

Undoubtedly the Eisenhower administration, faced with more defeats, will step up its efforts to use spy-scars and red-scars to detract attention from its attacks on the rights and living standards of labor, the farmer, and the Negro people. And this would strengthen the anti-GOP trend manifested in Tuesday's elections.

But there is a very real danger that the Democratic Party leadership will respond to this tactic by further surrenders to McCarthyism on its own part. If this development takes place, then the pro-Democratic trend which the recent Gallup poll shows will disappear.

This trend can continue only to the extent that the small and middle farmers, the Negro people, and liberal elements generally are increasingly influential in Democratic party councils. For only then will the real issues of standards of living, peace and civil rights be placed before the people. And only then will there be any guarantees that the New Deal program for which the people are voting will be carried out.

ONE PHASE of the elections which has not been highlighted by the commercial press was the progress made in greater Negro representation. In New York, Hulan Jack, Democrat, was the first Negro ever elected to be Manhattan borough president. In Brooklyn, a Negro was elected to the municipal court for the first time when Lewis S. Flagg, Democrat, was victorious mainly as a result of the active campaigning of his neighbors, trade unionists and the Negro people.

In Detroit, Charles Diggs, Jr., a Negro candidate for the traditionally Jimcrow city council polled 137,896 votes, losing by the narrow margin of 4,948. Diggs had labor backing.

THE NEW YORK CITY elections constituted a specific repudiation of a political cabal headed by reactionary Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and including Jim Farley, the inveterate anti-New Dealer, Vincent Impellitteri, former mayor, and various rabid McCarthyites and anti-

Semites. Their candidate, Impellitteri was first defeated in the Democratic primary Sept. 15, when the nomination for mayor went to Robert F. Wagner, Jr., the candidate of the New Deal wing of the party. After that big business interests concentrated on support of Harold Riegman, Republican.

THE NEW JERSEY results constituted the sharpest blow to the prestige of the Eisenhower administration. Not only had the President made a statement calling for the election of all Republicans over all Democrats, but GOP big wheels had gone into the state to make personal appeals for the Republican candidates. Notwithstanding this, GOP candidate for governor, Paul L. Troast, was defeated by the Democrat, Robert Meyner, a 45-year-old country lawyer and a relatively new-comer to state politics. The vote: Meyner, 933,087; Troast, 777,240. Meyner had labor and liberal support and he profited also by revelations of Troast's ties with Joe Fay, convicted racketeer.

There has not been a Democratic state administration in New Jersey for ten years.

BUT REPUBLICANS were most rueful about the implications of the elections in Jersey's sixth congressional district. There a young man, a former steel worker and member of the CIO, Harrison Williams, nosed out George Hetfield, Republican, for the seat in Congress, recently vacated by Clifford Case, a Republican. This district has not been represented by anyone but a Republican since 1932, and the GOP leadership poured money and big shot speakers into the district to prevent its becoming "another Wisconsin."

The Jersey congressional race reduces GOP majority in the House to 3-218 to 215, with one independent, and one vacancy, (California) which will be filled Nov. 10.

CONNECTICUT RESULTS proved a setback for the Republican machine of Gov. John Lodge. Major Democratic victories were scored in New Haven and Hartford where Republicans lost for the first time in years.

In Buffalo, New York, voters elected a Democrat, Steven Panikow, as mayor, ending eight years of GOP rule in the second city of the state.

Don't Miss It!

JOSEPH STAROBIN

just returned from

CHINA

and the only American correspondent

to have visited liberated

VIET NAM

will tell of his two and one-half year tour in Europe and Asia as correspondent for the Daily Worker

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## Tom Winsley Says

### Stretching a Point

FROM TIME TO TIME the National Rubber Bureau, an organization fiercely devoted to the pillage and impoverishment of Malaya, goes in for a big advertising splurge. The last time the Bureau appeared in print they moaned that rubber prices are too low, and low prices aid the "Reds" in Malaya. Then the Bureau passed out crying towels to the public, and offered a special information kit to teachers who are anxious to confuse their pupils.

"World prices for natural rubber," says the ad, "have dropped more than one-third since the first of this year." This price drop, according to the Bureau, will aid the Communists.

Well, folks, we can't let this happen! Let's all pitch in and demand higher prices for rubber. It is now up to every patriotic citizen to pay 25 cents for a 10-cent rubber ball.

In other quarters, capitalism seems fairly safe. It looks as though the price of milk will go up. As soon as it's out of reach, free enterprise will be safe! Ah, if someone would only raise rents again and save us from the Red Menace!

The Natural Rubber Bureau is nothing if not brutally frank, or not quite bright. Since the plantation workers have a sliding pay-scale, like a Reuther contract, "in recent months the workers have had four rounds of wage cuts. . . ." Here the inherent nobility and decency of the Rubber Bureau bursts forth, for the ad states flatly that "the Malayan Planting Industries Employees Association announced it would not cut the wages of 320,000 rubber workers further. . . ."

This reminds me of a gangster who had a Colt automatic. The clip held six cartridges. One fine day he shot a fellow gangster five times, then announced proudly that he would not shoot him a sixth. He was given an award by the Natural Rubber Bureau for his deep humanity.

Another thing I can't figure out is this: the ad refers to "the present democratic system" in Malaya. But did you notice the name of the organization that cut wages four times, and then magnanimously said it would not cut them again? It is the Malayan Planting Industries EMPLOYEES Association. Not EMPLOYERS. EMPLOYEES. Why, that place must be simply dripping with democracy when the employees get together to cut their own wages four times.

Remember those crying towels that the Bureau passed out? You're going to get billed for them at the end of the month!

# Her Text: One Law For The Home-Born And The Sojourner

By HELEN SIMON

DETROIT.

NOT many women of 66 would undertake a strenuous coast-to-coast speaking tour to help others less fortunate than she. Not many individuals, men or women, young or old, are so true to themselves that they are prepared to sacrifice comfort and well-earned rest for a principle.

Yet this is just what Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith, professor emerita of Wellesley College, is doing.

"It comes down to whether or not you believe that freedom is important for human beings," she mused to this reporter while visiting Detroit on the first leg of her trip in behalf of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Love of freedom was deeply imbedded in Professor Smith. Her father was a newspaper editor in northern New York, and fought for justice and right as he saw them. Her maternal grandfather was an abolitionist.

She explains that for many years she took freedom in America for granted. Then in the early years of Hitler's regime she saw in Germany how insidiously fascism snuffed out the right to think and speak and preach the gospel. Today she finds a deadly parallel here in the investigating committees and such thought control legislation as the Smith, McCarran and Walter-McCarran laws.

BESIDES loving freedom very deeply, and recognizing and despising fascism, Prof. Smith takes her Bible seriously. She taught biblical history at Wellesley since 1915, retiring on pension this year, and she says of herself: "I try to follow the precepts, as I understand them, of Jesus of Nazareth."

She believes in the admonition, "Love thy neighbor," and that your neighbor "is anyone of whose need you become conscious."

It so happens that several years ago Prof. Smith became conscious of the need of the foreign born in America for native-born champions. She believes in the Torah's insistence on "one law for the home-born and the sojourner." She saw that a second class status was accorded the foreign born here, and so she accepted chairmanship of the American Committee for Defense of the Foreign Born.

When the Jenner Committee descended on Massachusetts last year and called her to testify, she refused to quake and crumble under the inquisition. Instead she rose proudly to say what she believed and why, and her fellow faculty members at Wellesley stood by her. The two lawyers who are members of Wellesley's Board of Trustees volunteered immediately to defend her. And the witchhunters did not succeed in frightening



LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

college authorities into refusing to vote her the "emerita" designation she now holds.

PROF. SMITH is no "figure-head" chairman of the committee. She takes an active part in guiding it, as her present tour shows. She was going from here to Ann Arbor, where she was to address the Council of Churches;

from there to Chicago and then on to Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Palo Alto, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Kansas City and St. Louis—all in four weeks.

She knows that the committee is on the Attorney General's "subversive" list, but she regards this designation as shamefully unfair, and finds it a sorrowful indication of the extent to which the Hitler way has eaten into her beloved "land of the free."

Many of her colleagues in the church and educational worlds have tried to dissuade her from defense of Communists and association with an organization dubbed "Communist," but Prof. Smith turns them down. She remembers too clearly how Hitler's persecution started with the Communists and proceeded against her fellow-members of the church.

Like her father and her grandfather before her, she insists her conscience must be her guide.

"I cannot believe that the

## Your Health

### Safety First

Prepared by Medical Dept. of Health Insurance Plan of Greater N.Y.

SCHOOL DAYS are here again! And with them come more excitement for the kids and more work for Mom. Mom's got a busy schedule—getting the kids off to school, preparing meals on time, keeping clothes in good shape—and arranging her time to keep up with the children and their father.

Then, of course, Mom expects the days when Johnny will be achy and cranky, or Mary will have a slight cold. But the kids have bounce. If they get proper medical care they will get well quickly and be full of energy within a couple of days.

But it's a different story with accidents. They can have a lasting effect—the poison, the burn, the broken leg.

Accidents can be avoided—if your child learns safety habits by example. It's not enough to send Johnny or Mary off to school with the good advice.

"Don't forget to look both ways before you cross the street!"

"Cross the street only when the light is green!"

Do you rush across the street when you're in a hurry, or do you wait for the traffic light? No amount of warnings about crossing the street can change the habits your children get from you about safety.

IN THE KITCHEN, you can help avoid burns by keeping the handles of pots out of reach when they are on the stove or have hot food in them.

In the bathroom, take a look at your medicine cabinet. Try

to put the skull and crossbones bottles, the things that are "poison," out of reach of the children. Do the same thing with pins, nails and cleaning fluids like ammonia and lye.

If there are firearms in the house, be sure they are not loaded. Keep them locked up. What a temptation to play cops and robbers when there's a real gun around!

Hurry, worry and just plain tiredness frequently cause accidents. If you get the children up early enough in the morning, it should help do away with the rush of getting prepared for school and having breakfast. That means getting them to bed in time the night before. Help them lay out their clothes and books before they go to sleep. It will save time and worry at breakfast. It will help make breakfast a pleasant time, without fuss and scolding and last-minute questions and directions. Those are the things that get the day off to a bad start. They pave the way for accidents.

IT TAKES a little thinking, time and effort to plan new ways to do the old things you've been doing for a long time. Sometimes it's even uncomfortable. But once the new ways become habits, you'll find they make living easier, happier and SAFER.

There's a lot you can learn about safety for yourself and your children by simply writing to the Greater New York Safety Council, 60 East 42 St., New York City, or to the United States Printing Office, Washington 25 D.C. Pamphlets on safety are available which are both helpful and interesting.

America I thought I knew has ceased to exist," she says, "but we must fight for the freedoms the Constitution and the Bill of Rights supposedly guaranteed."

And then this honorable and honored fighter quotes Amos:

"Let justice roll down as waters and righteousness as an ever-flowing stream."

## The Farmers' Side of the Story

(Continued from Page 3) eral rather than specific. But they point out that there are at least three simple ways it could be carried out:

1. That the government become the chief buyer of beef cattle and pay the packers a fee for slaughtering and distributing the meat. (Eisenhower told some cattlemen several weeks prior to the caravan that this was "socialism" but it didn't impress them.)

2. That the government set minimum prices the packers must pay and then reimburse them for whatever amount this minimum exceeded the "free market" price.

(This plan was urged by Sen. Robert Kerr, Oklahoma Democrat, who said that no packer should collect from the government unless he showed a certificate signed by the farmer saying that the packer had paid him a price equal to 90 percent of parity for his cattle.)

3. That the government keep records on the production, sales and prices of each cattleman and periodically send every grower a check to cover the differences between actual and parity price.

(This is the Brannan Plan which has the support of the National Farmers Union and a majority of family-sized farmers over the country.)

THE ADMINISTRATION'S argument against all proposals for a price floor on cattle is that they encourage "over production" of livestock and would create a great surplus of meat.

The cattlemen have an answer for that. They say that rather than a surplus we have a shortage of beef. In the U.S. today there are only 583 cattle and calves for each 1,000 human beings, while back in 1885, there were 944.

Meat consumption per person has unions.

declined from more than 153 pounds in 1947 to 151 with the estimate for 1954 at 147. Beef consumption in 1954 is expected to drop from 75 pounds per person this year to 73 or lower in 1954.

Figuring on normal population growth, production of meat should be expanded by one-third by 1957.

HOW DO the cattlemen's proposals affect the consumer? They would mean cheaper meat, the cattlemen say. They point out that from August 1952 to August 1953 the prices received by farmers for cattle fell from 24.6 cents to 16.3 cents, or 34 percent. At the same time the retail price for round steak fell from \$1.12 to 95 cents, or only 15 percent. The "spread," the percentage "take" of the middleman meanwhile increased until today the cattleman gets only 61 cents of the consumer's beef dollar; the 39 cents goes to the processors.

"We don't have too much beef," Patton stated. "The problem is that we haven't had enough distribution of income so people could buy beef."

Benson's economy of scarcity would make beef shorter in supply and higher in price, he said. Instead of that, Patton called for an economy of abundance in which all the people, including the family-sized farmers would benefit.

"There's something wrong when the nation's economy faces a steadily climbing spiral of consumer prices in a period of declining farm income," said the resolution adopted by the cattlemen.

The demands which the cattlemen submitted to the government could help correct what's wrong. They certainly deserve the wholehearted support of the trade

## Why Russians Are Celebrating

(Continued from Page 5) shortcomings. They think that with their mechanization and scientific farming much more can be raised.

ALL THE NEWS from the Soviet Union reinforces the unmistakable impression I got during a three year stay. Their plans are based on a confidence that peace will prevail over war. It's a confidence that has four major sources.

First, their own strength, demonstrated in the swift recuperation from the war the reconstruction of the ruined cities and towns, and unprecedented rise of heavy industry. Second, the increase of the socialist-democratic camp, including now the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe and the half-billion people of China. Third, the inability of the imperialist powers to resolve their own conflicts, making it exceedingly difficult for them to unite against the Soviet Union. Fourth, the strength of the peace sentiment of ordinary

people everywhere and of the peace movement in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. All this is important for Americans to note, especially since peace is very much the issue for our country.

ON THE OCCASION of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet state, President Roosevelt declared in a message to the Soviet government:

"Collaboration in the mighty military task before us must be the prelude to collaboration in the mightier task of creating a world at peace. . . . The Russian Army and the Russian people in their continuing struggle against Nazi conquest today bear the brunt of the massed weight of the Nazi might and their incomparable heroism stands as a symbol of determination and unrelenting effort."

The sanity of Roosevelt's attitude toward the Soviet Union is not just a thing of the past. It is the essence of patriotic American doctrine. It is the key to the peace and happiness of our country.



## Presbyterians

(Continued from Page 6)

startling phenomena and sinister personalities. In this form of warfare, falsehood is preferred to fact if it can be shown to have greater propaganda value. In the interests of propaganda, truth is deliberately distorted or remains unspoken. The demagogue, who lives by propaganda, is coming into his own on a national scale. . . .

"A painful illustration of this development is that men and women should be publicly condemned on the uncorroborated word of former Communists."

The statement then debunked the McCarthyite-State Department theory that the revolutions in Asia were the result of "communist conspiracy" and cited the peoples' resistance to "all forms of feudalism and all types of imperialism" as the real cause for the "many revolutionary forces of our time."

In conclusion, the Protestant leaders demanded a big power peace conference through face-to-face talks of the heads of all states. It denounced as "cynical" the government leaders who tell America that peace cannot be negotiated.

THE PROTESTANT statement was erroneous in many of its judgments on the nature of Communism; but this could not alter the deep meaning of its accents as part of the growing religious, moral and political defense of democracy and peace in the U.S.A.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist church leader, recently up before the Velde Un-American Committee, hailed the Presbyterian statement as "a bugle call summoning men who believe in freedom to defend it."

"It serves notice," he said, "upon political leaders who appear to appease incipient Fascism in the name of party unity that the patience of patriotic churchmen is almost exhausted."

This "Amen" was sounded up and down the country by churchmen, rabbis, and other leaders.

THE BACKGROUND to this anti-McCarthy blast was not lost on many Americans. They recalled that Cardinal Spellman had just hurled a brutal scolding at the anti-war, anti-McCarthyism's hounding of peace advocates, whom he called "spies," is here to stay. Spellman's statement came as the Catholic Primate of fascist Spain—set up as a model ally by Spellman and "anti-Communists" in Washington—warned that Protestantism would continue to be viewed as an outlaw and "subversive" religion in Spain. Liberal

Catholics were being attacked here in the USA by McCarthy who smeared the Catholic Commonwealth. Catholic workers in the trade unions were not being swept into the pro-war hysteria which McCarthy has been trying to whip up with crude hoaxes about "radar spy rings" at Army bases.

The Daily Worker editorially hailed the bold Presbyterian challenge to the democracy-killers, and asked, "Can this movement be successful if it does not resolve to halt the framing of Communists into jail solely for their ideas?"

There was no doubt that the Christian philosophy of the brotherhood of man, of "blessed are the peace makers," had struck a blow to steer America's national destiny toward a democratic future, living in peace with the Socialist lands and the independence-seeking Asian and African people.

## Atrocity Fake

(Continued from Page 4)

are clamoring for the recognition of China's rightful place in the family of nations.

VIEWS in this context, the atrocity charges seemed to be part of the same pattern as the State Department's refusal to negotiate seriously for peaceful settlements—while claiming Moscow is refusing to negotiate. In opposing their inclusion as an item on the UN eighth General Assembly agenda, Soviet representative Vishinsky noted that they were dusted off and aired at every moment when a peaceful settlement seemed imminent.

And Assembly President Madame Pandit told a nationwide television audience last Sunday, on NBC's "Youth Wants to Know" hour, that further proof would be required for acceptance of the charges. There was, she said, "another side" to the charges.

Though the U. S. press remains silent about them, they could also be called "sickening" and evidence of "cold-blooded torture and murder," "mass slaughters," etc. They consist of 98,742 Korean and Chinese POWs still missing and unaccounted for by the UN Command; thousands murdered in UN prison camps (Ridgway admitted 7,000 had died by Dec. 31, 1951; the International Red Cross estimated 13,814 in the same period); hundreds of cities and villages with their populations destroyed by indiscriminate use of demolition bombs and napalm; the current murders of POWs by Rhee and Chiang agents, as reported by the Indian custodial troops.

## Jersey Frameup

(Continued from Page 6)

police party, Pennsylvania State Patrolman Harry Fitzgerald, could take. The indignant officer called to Hill: "Clarence Hill, you are a god-damn liar, you know you didn't kill those people."

BUT ON Dec. 8, 1944, almost a year after his arrest in his South Carolina training camp, Hill went on trial in the Mercer County Court House, the same building in which four years later six other Negroes were to be sentenced to death in the attempted Trenton Six frameup. Hill repudiated the "confession" and pleaded not guilty. The jury in the Hill case, on Dec. 29, 1944, returned a verdict of guilty.

The jury was not convinced of its own decision and added the recommendation of a life sentence. Judge Frank S. Katzenbach, who later served as the defense attorney for McKinley Forrest, one of the Trenton Six defendants, pronounced the life sentence on Hill.

Now, in the tenth year of his incarceration, Hill's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill Brister, of 324 Wilfred Ave., Hamilton Township, Trenton, N. J., is working feverishly for his release. Mrs. Hill, aided by a "Committee to Free Clarence Hill" made up of neighbors, is circulating a personal appeal to the Governor for clemency. Meantime, the committee is seeking funds to appeal the 1944 frameup trial, a step which could not be taken up to the present because Hill has had not enough funds to pay for a record of his trial.

HILL'S LETTERS breathe the confidence of a man made strong by knowledge of his own innocence. He relates that even the guards and the prison warden believe in him. In his last letter he wrote to his sister encouragingly: "I contend (that) one or ones MUST reap what they sow. The good Master will let me live to see this issue straightened out."

## Plant Layoffs

(Continued from Page 2)

Steel net profits rose from \$96 million to \$166 million; General Motors took in more money in the first nine months than any company has ever made in a full year, with sales totaling \$7.9 billion, a 43 percent jump over last year's \$5.5 billion; Bethlehem Steel's net profits more than doubled; General Electric climbed from \$94.7 million to \$116 million. Similar increases were shown by Douglas Aircraft, Aluminum Company of America, RCA, Standard Oil of New Jersey and others.

THE DEMONSTRATION of 85 workers at Timken, where 1,600 were laid off was not a world-shaking event. But it was something new in these days of so-called "boom." It was viewed by many as an omen of things to come. Addressing the demonstration, John E. Johns, CIO Steelworkers district director, declared it was time for an "unemployment soundoff." He charged the unemployment picture had been played down to "prevent a panic" and "to keep down embarrassment to the present administration."

Although unions have begun to demand action to halt a plunge into depression, there is thus far no unity behind an anti-crisis program. Elements of such program are contained in the programs, such as a 30-hour week, increased unemployment insurance, great construction projects for housing, schools and hospitals, price supports for farmers, increased foreign trade with an end to the embargo on east-west trade.

Unfortunately, however, most top union leaders still whoop up the war-building which can only make the economic picture grimmer now, with its cold-war heavy taxes, rising retail prices and huge corporate profits at the expense of workers, farmers and small businessmen.

## Queen Brought Her Swastika

(Continued from Page 1)

Ilsa Koch. The records reveal that the Queen was extremely helpful to Goebbels' outfit and she would pose for them in her Nazi uniform at the drop of an unlaut.

I bridled all the more when I read that her husband King Paul went up to Columbia and received a degree as a Doctor of Humane Letters. In my lexicon the monarch is neither a scholar, or a gentleman and when I read the text of his speech at Columbia I could not stay silent even though I have a dozen weightier matters to write about.

Here is a salesman of butchery who is being sold to us as a Jeffersonian Democrat and the disguise should be torn from the royal fourflusher. He belongs to the Hohenzollerns and he was put in office by grace of Wall Street's gauleiters who took over his land from Churchill. The king was the head of the fascist youth during the bloody dictatorship of John Metaxas. He's transformed his land into a happy hunting ground for every corporation that had cash to spend. Executions of trade-union leaders are common and recently he ordered the guards to shoot down the patriots who are imprisoned at Argostoli.

HIS SPEECH at Columbia was

## Aircraft Tieup

(Continued from Page 2)

Board that its demand would get consideration after the wage freeze was off. On the eve of this year's N. A. strike deadline, after many years of fruitless negotiations with the company, Livingston and UAW president Walter Reuther addressed a letter to Charles E. Wilson, secretary of defense, and asked him for a conference pointing out jet-plane production was involved.

"After the telegram was received by the Defense Department, one of its spokesmen informed me that neither the Defense Department nor the Air Force were interested in the matter," said Livingston, "he said they regarded it as strictly a collective bargaining matter between the union and the company."

Wilson's attitude was further pointed up when he sent a subordinate to see Reuther, who, however, also named a subordinate, and the affair came to nothing. The strike began some hours later.

THIS WAS NOT the first time the UAW and IAM tested the administration's attitude. Last spring both unions called a strike jointly at the Evendale, Ohio, jet engine plant of General Electric. The government took the same hands off attitude and let the strike stretch for more than two months after which it was called off without much gain. It was made clear that the administration will not interfere with the union-busting plans of its friends in the aircraft industry. It might intervene with union-busting action like a Taft-Hartley injunction if the companies become hard-pressed. But nothing else.

The government's attitude must have been a blow for many of the top leaders of labor. If the government puts union-busting as a priority over even armament orders, what chance is there for a better attitude in other industries?

The boards of directors of the aircraft companies are loaded with retired generals, friends of Eisenhower and co-directors of many men "on leave" with the Eisenhower administration.

The aircraft situation gives clear evidence that an era of employer-government-union partnership in which lush profiteering on government orders is "balanced" by some tolerance of union bargaining, is at an end. As Wilson informed the UAW, such bargaining is strictly a private matter between the unions and the companies.

grotesque. The man of ermine identified himself with Aristotle and Plato and Pericles. "Through the windows of my study," this Hohenzollern said, "I can see the place where Pericles, in front of the Warrior's Tomb, gave the initial definition of democracy."

He rolled on like a Twentieth Century Plato. He was trying to solve a "tremendous human problem" in Greece. His Royal Highness was endeavoring "to educate hundreds of young Communist guerrillas in order to enable them to find a useful and happy place in our community." He spoke fondly of the teacher's classes that are located in the storied villages of the mountains and islands.

We know something about those storied mountains and islands. There is a school on an island called Leros where thousands of Greek families, fathers, mothers, children, are receiving the full benefit of your education. The teachers are the Hellenic equivalents of Himmler's men and the photographs I have seen of the students are precisely like those we saw of the walking skeletons in Dachau and Buchenwald. Another name for that school is concentration camp and there are many such universities in the land.

AND WHO ARE these Communist guerillas to whom he imputed every nature of atrocity? Do you remember the EAM, the National Liberation Front that was a coalition of non-Communists and Communists who truly loved Pericles and Aristotle and Plato. They wanted a republic that was theirs, their people's, rid of Churchill's marauding tanks. Nor did they want General Van Fleet's regulars to take over in Churchill's stead.

The resistance of these heroic Greeks was crushed by the force of overwhelming brutality. So, now, of course, every Greek patriot who thrilled the world when they bottled Mussolini's legions in the mountain passes where once Jupiter lived, these patriots who resisted Hitler and who saw no advantage in Churchill's terror, or Truman's, all these are now barbarians, committers of atrocities, the King said.

Shades of George III and General Cornwallis! They too regarded Washington's men as savages of the Atlantic wilderness against whom, Major Andre, the British spy, recommended every variety of atrocity to crush their spirit.

No, Mr. and Mrs. Hohenzollern—once removed, it won't work. The garment of royalty will not bedazzle the better part of the American people. It may thrill some of our newly developing courtiers who hope, in feting the Kings and the Queens, to inculcate the proper attitude of humility among us commoners. It may charm our President who entertained Paul and Fredericka in the White House after he honored Willy Messerschmitt whose bombers murdered millions.

But I suspect too many of us remember King George III. We know that ermine, according to Webster, is a variety of "voracious weasel."

## Milk Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

ed a 20 percent increase in net profits after taxes for the first half of 1953 over the same period of 1952. National Dairy Products, a Morgan concern, showed a gain of 12 percent over the same period of 1952, its previous all-time record.

Borden profits for 1953 will undoubtedly set a record of \$42 million, compared with the best previous year of 1951, when profits before taxes reached \$39.6 million. National Dairy Products for 1953 will almost certainly exceed \$80 million, a good \$7 million more than its 1952 record earnings.

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# O'Brian and His Son

There are different ways to end nervousness but it is doubtful that Mr. Wilson has found that way

"NOW what are you sitting there frowning for? Is it your back again?" asked O'Brian's son as he came into the room where the old man was sitting.

"Me back occasionally smarts a little, but that is nothing compared to my mental bewilderment."

"I always felt that since you stopped working, you think too much."

"I think as little as the next man," O'Brian protested. "But now I am trying to pretend that I am a Russian."

"A fine thing for an Irishman to do!"

"You said it! At the same time, it is me patriotic duty. At least, that is the opinion of Mr. Charles E. Wilson. He is the Secretary of Defense."

"I know who Mr. Wilson is. But I also know that he is not the type of man who wants us to pretend we are Russians. It is right here in the newspaper. He admits that the average citizen is feeling bad, but he says that if we pretend that we are Russians, we will feel so bad that the way we felt before will be a nice comfortable thing."

"I don't follow that at all," said O'Brian's son.

"No? Then I will explain, for it is a fine and logical position that Mr. Wilson has taken. He says that we have a ring of atomic-bomb bases all around the Soviet Union, and that we have planes sitting there all ready to take off and drop their bombs on the Russian cities, and that this should bring comfort to the average American—who is nervous about such things."

"I agree with him."

"However," said the old man thoughtfully, "there seems to be a fallacy in his thinking, for he admits that the Russians are not



nervous, and that it is only we who are nervous. So when I think of myself as a Russian, God forgive me, me nervousness goes away, and it is only when I am back here in New York City as an Irishman that I begin to get the shakes and feel that I should go down to Clancy's for a little drop to quiet my stomach."

"I don't see what there is to be nervous about. What difference does it make anyway how you die?"

"Sure, and it makes a profound difference. Me own intention is to die of old age, and I want to know that there is a comfortable apartment in which a decent wake can be held. I also want to know that a man will bring home enough in his paycheck to bring a cold chicken to the wake or a bottle of good rye."

"That's a selfish way to talk," said his son. "Mr. Wilson's job is to defend America."

"Indeed, it is, and in me own small way, I am a part of America. Therefore, I would like Mr.

Wilson to think about defending me in such a way that I will be less nervous. The way he's got those bases spaced out around Russia, you'd think he was the Russian Secretary of Defense, but I don't think they hold to that point of view. That's what makes me nervous. As a matter of fact, I have been earning me own way since I was 12 years old and never needed man-or-boy to defend me."

"I think Mr. Wilson knows what is good for you," said O'Brian's son. "He has been running General Motors a long time, and he has stated that what is good for General Motors is good for the American people."

"These are strange times, laddo, for me brother Paddy spent 11 years working for General Motors, and there was never an instance I recall him mentioning, when what was good for the boss was good for him and also vice versa. As a matter of fact, whatever Mr. Wilson got, he sweated out of the hide of people like Paddy."

"There you go, talking like a Communist again."

"By gosh and bejagus," said O'Brian, "how is it that every time I mention that a working man might have a little difference with the boss, you throw that Communist tag at me!"

"Now don't get excited, because it's not good for your blood pressure. I am simply trying to point out that when you cast doubt on the intentions of Mr. Wilson, you play right into the hands of Communist propaganda."

"I see. In other words, Mr. Wilson knows what is good for me better than I do myself?"

"He knows what is good for America."

"And what is good for America is good for General Motors?"

"That's right."

"And when he tells me to pretend that I am a Russian, and it calms me poor nerves, it is because the Russians do not know what is good for them?"

"Probably."

"Sure, and if they did, they would know that what is good for General Motors is also good for the Russians?" O'Brian demanded.

"Exactly to the point."

"Especially, now that me brother Paddy has been laid off?"

"That is only the temporary result of a recession to normalcy," said O'Brian's son. "Where are you going now?"

"I am going down to Clancy's and discuss with him a new generation of Irish that talks like you do. Also, me stomach is beginning to jump, now that I have stopped pretending I am a Russian, so I think I will have a little drop of something. A grown man cannot go on pretending all the time."

# Two Immortals

(Continued from Page 7) could string out to half an hour if an officer was lenient."

ETHEL'S ninth floor friends were teaching her to knit, and she'd started a sweater for one of her boys. She failed to finish it before she departed, and the women used to wonder if she ever found a matron to help her with her knitting in Sing Sing, and if Michael ever got the sweater. (He didn't; Julie's sister now has the green and white yarn and unfinished sweater.)

Martha told how when she was serving out her term at Bedford State Prison she thought of Ethel in Sing Sing every time she saw the moon in the sky or a flower in bloom. It was pretty there, in comparison to the detention house in the heart of New York City, and "I'd think with a stab of the Ethel who so loved to be with people—alone, the only woman prisoner in the Death House, able to see Julie once a week through a screen."

Knowing Ethel made her appreciate everything in life more, including her own family. At first in their sessions she hesitated to speak of her own family, they seemed such a cruel contrast to Ethel's own—the brother and his wife on whose testimony, the Court of Appeals later said, the case against the Rosenbergs stood or fell; the mother, who no longer visited her.

Even her beloved older brother Bernie, after the death of his wife, the "Gladdie" whom Ethel mourned in her letters, was not strong in his loyalty to Ethel, as she believed he would have been had "Gladdie" lived. Gladys died of cancer shortly after Julius' arrest.

BUT WHEN Ethel kept asking Martha about this family who stuck by her, Martha spoke of them. Once by pre-arrangement Martha's mother stood across Tenth St. facing the jail, spotting their window by the white paper Martha and Ethel moved up and down across the heavy screen. Thus Ethel saw the mother, and saw her wave.

Martha told Ethel one day, "My mother now asks 'How is Ethel?' before she asks how I'm doing." Then Martha added: "I'll never forget Ethel's smile as I told her."

Other mothers—about a third of the jail's population of from 350 to 400 regularly received visits from their mothers—had their visits in a big square room. Prisoners stood in stalls, separated from visitors by thick plate glass, and shrieked above the hubbub when the room was full. Instead of using the clumsy phone apparatus through which one spoke while another listened, it was simpler to write notes to each other, which were read through the glass.

BUT Mrs. Greenglass when she did visit Ethel was ushered into a separate room. The hard-to-get "table visits" were awarded as if by magic, without Ethel's ever requesting them. One day when Martha returned from the sweet solace of a visit with her mother, Ethel told her how it was when Tessie Greenglass had visited her, screaming at her, "What are you doing to Davey?" It was never "What is Davey doing to you?"

When the mother pleaded with her, "You have it in your power to save Davey," Ethel had an idea who it was that arranged those "table visits." That was in the period when David Greenglass was being cultivated sedulously by the government. In the original indictment against Ethel and Julius, Greenglass and his wife Ruth were named only "as co-conspirators but not as defendants," according to the record.

THEN there was the time, after sentence, followed by David's 15-year sentence, when Ethel told her companion that she had learned her mother had had an audience with Judge Kaufman prior to the sentence—and had pleaded only for David. "Ethel spoke in a dull, resigned voice, unlike her usual one; her eyes had a look of dull misery. Each of these hurts from her mother was a fresh blow."

Yet Ethel never spoke of her

mother with hatred," Martha said, "only with sadness—but what sadness!"

Even when it came to David, Ethel spoke of him as "weak" and how he'd been "a spoiled kid," but explained that he was dominated by a designing and much shrewder wife, a calculating woman who persuaded him to go along with the creators of the frameup to save Ruth's life and his own.

MARTHA and Ethel had many searching talks. "I disagreed with her on lots of things," Martha ruminated. "She was too good. At times she almost annoyed me with her goodness. Not that she was goody-goody in any way—she believed in enjoying life to the full and wanted every one to."

"It's hard to say what I felt. But—she seemed too charitable toward her own family. I knew what a family could be like and what it meant to someone in jail, and I resented the dirty deal she got from hers, more than she did."

"Little things—I warned her against lending commissary money to certain women in our cell block. Then she'd confess she had. When it wasn't repaid, she shrugged it off—and would lend it again."

"Big things, too. At times I just didn't see how anyone could be like she was. I mean, she seemed to believe so much just on faith. I didn't think any man could be as perfect and as smart as she thought Julius was. Also, I'd get to thinking how no one at that time but her lawyer was sticking up for her and I'd get bitter, because already I loved her, and I wasn't the only one inside who did."

"But never a word of bitterness crossed her lips. She would say, 'That's all right, the workers will find out the truth about us, that we're framed, and then the people will demand we be freed. Always she had that faith—the people always did the right thing.'"

SHE STOPPED, wiped her eyes. "I learned from her, learned how to believe in people all over again. Because in jail it is bitter and lonely—only Ethel, and Julius, too, I guess, though I didn't know him, never felt bitter or really lonely."

"Anyway," she ended, her voice small and hurried, "here I was in the beginning, feeling impatient with her, feeling she was too soft, too trusting. I guess even thinking myself smarter. Soft! Yes, she was soft, she had human frailties. She was like so many ordinary rank and file people you meet every day. And how she taught me to believe, to see how right and wonderful they are, because that's all she was, and look what she became."

She stared unseeing at the people hurrying by the bench in Central Park where she sat. Then she seemed to see them, and to remember she was being interviewed. "That's about all," she said tonelessly.

"And when you got out—?" she was asked.

SHE WAS released from prison a few weeks before the execution, she said. In the final week of the Rosenbergs' lives, after Justice Douglas granted a stay, the Rosenberg Committee office drew her irresistibly. In the midst of celebrating the stay, while Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julie's mother, was being presented with a corsage, news came of the full court's being summoned for the following day.

The news was kept from Mrs. Rosenberg, and she was told that a special train would go as planned to Washington, just to demonstrate support, and the committee would like her to go along. The aged mother of Julius replied that she would, if she could be sure of getting back in time "to make Shabbos"—meaning to prepare food for the Sabbath.

"All day Friday as I kept buying papers and listening to the radio I kept hearing that poor little old lady's words."

(In The Worker of Nov. 15 the story of Ethel's participation in a strike in the mid-thirties will be told for the first time.)

# A CHILD'S PEACE PLEA



"I just got so tired of hearing war—that's all they talked about. . .," said 12-year-old Mikki Karotkin of Hartford, Conn. in explaining why she made the above drawing and brought it to her class, the 7th grade of the Jones Junior High School.

The drawing, shows the angels of peace representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, crying because "if war doesn't stop, doom is going to come and rule over the world." She added, according to the Hartford Courant, which published the drawing, "We shouldn't have war. Soon they'll get the hydrogen bomb and we'll all be killed."

Mikki showed the picture and told the story to her class. "It was noisy in the room when I started," she relates, "but by the time I had finished, the room was very quiet."



## THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

### Move to Bolster School Jimcrow Judge Revokes Florida Law

RACIST DESPERATION to head off a U. S. Supreme Court decision against jimcrow schools showed this week in Southern Governors' Conference, held in Hot Springs, Ark., and in the capitals of South Carolina and Mississippi. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, again shook his fist at the nation's high tribunal, calling any attempt to give Negro school children equality in education a "sociological calamity," while Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi asked the legislature for \$49 million for Negro schools, and South Carolina James F. Byrnes reported he had floated an \$86 million bond issue. But figures from both states' educational heads reveal that it would take hundreds of millions of dollars to equalize school elementary properties, alone, and additional millions to provide colleges, universities and add necessary teachers.

It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that the existence of the separate-but-equal (jimcrow) doctrine as a policy of government is nothing but a cloak for the robbery of little children and that the only equal education is the unsegregated kind.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, a Georgia white educator, told a recent meeting of the Virginia Teachers Association that the South is coming to "see that the best education is education together." Mitchell advised an applauding audience not to fear the end of jimcrow schools and predicted that an industrial South would have to act as an ordinary industrial society.

A JACKSONVILLE, FLA., judge declared a law unconstitutional limiting sentence to 25 years in the case of rape and sentenced Charles Copeland, a 22-year-old Negro to death. Meantime in two cases involving white defendants, one of whom had been found guilty of raping a 14-year-old Negro girl, juries recommended mercy and the defendants can receive from one year to life imprisonment.

JIMCROW WAS UPHELD this week by the Fifth United States Circuit Court in Atlanta when in a 2-1 decision A. P. Tureaud, Jr., the first Negro to be admitted to Louisiana State University, was again banned from that institution. Tureaud had won a decision in the United States District Circuit Court in New Orleans. The Circuit Court ruled that Judge J. Skelly of New Orleans had exceeded his authority in ruling that young Tureaud, who is only 17, could attend the combined arts and sciences and law courses at LSU.

## Fight Opens for City New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

is now in a position to re-activate its district legislative machines. Not only the CIO but AFL locals and Independent unions can be brought together for a common legislative program.

The Balch statement was welcomed in trade union circles as a sign that the Democratic Party is committed to pushing its pro-labor and positive demands on behalf of the people. It was the first time that the state Democratic leaders had openly demanded immediate action to rescind the fare and rent gouge.

Additional support for the Balch position from Labor, Negro and fraternal organizations, from consumers, tenants and small business groups, from civil service employees and the leaders of the dynamic protest movement against the Dewey-Impeller budget last April at City Hall could force the Governor to put the rent and fare issues on the Special Session agenda of the Legislature on Nov. 17.

LABOR can exert its influence, too, on the political struggles taking place within the Democratic camp for dominant positions of leadership. In Brooklyn the resignation of county chairman Kenneth Sutherland has evoked a political tug-of-war with some erstwhile Impeller and Farley adherents seeking to slip into power.

The trade unions unfortunately have seldom sought to influence the selection of Democratic county or district leaders; have rarely stopped into local primary fights and have generally stayed away from the internal struggles which can and have affected the direction and policies of the Democratic Party in New York City and state. With James A. Farley, the anti-New Deal and Franco-loving conspirator still seeking a dominant role in the Democratic Party, labor has a great interest in who becomes the new Brooklyn county leader—the head of the largest Democratic organization in the nation.

There are three leading contenders for the Sutherland post—James A. Mangano of the Eighth A.D., Joseph T. Sharkey of the Fourth A.D. and James T. Pow-

ers, Board of Election Commissioner and 13 A.D. leader. Sharkey is considered an adherent of the Wagner camp.

LABOR AND THE PEOPLE can now move with seven-league boots to clinch commitments made by Wagner and the first Negro Manhattan Borough President, Hulan Jack. Both promised to create special agencies for settling labor disputes, to fight discrimination and to hear proposals from community spokesmen and neighborhood groups throughout the year.

Will Jack bar purchases, work contracts or dealings with any company or agency that discriminates against Negroes or other minorities?

Will Wagner set up a local Fair Employment Practices Committee?

Will the Wagner Administration go to Washington to fight for new low-cost housing in New York City, to block the crippling effects of the Eisenhower 3,500-unit-a-year housing curtailment plan for this city?

Will the Council memorialize and the Board approve funds for a mass city mobilization to Albany at the next session for new schools, new hospitals, new state aid and tax programs?

Will the Wagner government lack labor's fight to the hilt for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law at Albany and the Taft-Hartley Law at Washington?

Will the Democrats fight to wipe out the McCarthyite Feinberg Law?

Will Wagner and labor join to put through the fiscal program of the American Labor Party which could obtain about \$125 million annually through a realistic and honest evaluation of the more than \$19 billion of scandalously under-assessed big business property?

These are some of the key issues involved in the anti-Dewey mandate given by the city last Tuesday.

C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party national secretary, expressed "profound regret" that Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, had resigned both that post and as a member. Baldwin said that while the PP "cannot agree" with Marcantonio's conclusions for resigning—that "ma-

jority" and "minority" differences on ALP tactics had destroyed the party's political effectiveness—"we believe that the ALP in New York, like the PP nationally, has and can continue to play a most important role in bringing the urgent issues" to the voters.

Hailing Marcantonio's decision to continue his fight as an independent, Baldwin said that "one major victory which it is possible for to win in 1954 is the return of Mr. Marcantonio to Congress." He pledged his full support in this fight.

**"The Elections and the Daily Worker Policy: What Do the Results Show?"**  
Alan Max, Managing Editor, Daily Worker, Sunday, Nov. 8, 8:30 P.M. Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx.

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★ ON CONTRADICTION  
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# The People Answer Eisenhower

The following editorial is reprinted from the Daily Worker of Wednesday, Nov. 4:

**ONLY EIGHT MONTHS** after President Eisenhower was swept into office, there is widespread dissatisfaction with the policies of his administration. In whatever forms are available to them, the people are repudiating those policies in one election after another.

That is the significance of Tuesday's election results in New York City, New Jersey and elsewhere, coming on the heels of the Eisenhower defeat in Wisconsin.

What has been repudiated in the first place is the Big Business and anti-labor policies of the administration.

While foreign policy did not come to the forefront in these contests, the fact that none of the winning candidates campaigned on a saber-rattling program is testimony to the widespread dissatisfaction among the people with the "cold war" policy.

The fact that the winning

candidates did not attempt to carry on a McCarthyite campaign, while many of the losers did, is testimony to the profound disapproval of the pro-fascist course of the Senator from Wisconsin. In New Jersey's Sixth Congressional District, which elected its first Democrat in years, victorious Harrison Williams waged an outright anti-McCarthy campaign.

We have seen widening differences within the Democratic Party, with labor identifying itself with that section associated with the New Deal tradition.

Labor, the Negro people and the farmers, view the Democratic Party as the vehicle through which they hope to defeat the Eisenhower program. This is the main factor, in our opinion, for the decline of the Rudolph Halley candidacy from main contender for the New York Mayoralty in the spring to third place on Tuesday. This is the main factor too, in our opinion, for the showing of the American Labor Party which received approximately the same vote this year as Vincent Hallinan did in '52, although percentage-wise it was somewhat higher on Tuesday.

We agree with the estimate given in the report to the recent national conference of the Communist Party which recognizes the "undisputed fact that the main sections of the popular movement—labor, the Negro people, the poor farmers—have not broken from the Democratic Party, and that there is no immediate perspective that they will do so."

Hence, the central task consists in influencing this mass popular base of the Democratic Party, to fully develop its independent political action and organization under conditions in which it is not prepared to form a new party, in which it is striving to advance the electoral struggle for its interests primarily within the framework of the Democratic Party and, in a few cases, within the Republican Party.

The National Committee asserts that this tactic is the key to bringing about a new political realignment in the country on the basis of which labor and its allies will ultimately be able to accomplish their historic task—the formation of a new party of the people.

The labor movement, joined by the Negro people and the farmers, played a decisive role in many of Tuesday's contests. But we note a considerable stay-at-home vote among working people. And among those that voted there was an absence of total enthusiasm which accompanied the campaigns of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Fiorello LaGuardia. This is not surprising. Because what differentiated the New Deal from the so-called Fair Deal was that the New Deal was grounded upon friendly relations with the Soviet Union to maintain peace rather than upon "cold war,"

upon a struggle against fascism rather than upon concessions to McCarthyism.

**IN NEW YORK CITY**, the labor movement, along with the Negro people, played the major part in defeating the Dewey-Farley conspiracy to take over the city through one of its stooges, in dramatically winning new triumphs for Negro representation, and in bringing about a large measure of unity behind a candidate who made major commitments to the people.

The Daily Worker is proud of whatever contributions it may have made to the course of this campaign and congratulates its readers on the role they played.

The Daily Worker began to develop its election policy as early as last winter and continuously developed it and adjusted its emphasis as the situation itself developed and changed.

Last February and March, during the session of the legislature, we encouraged the struggles against the impending fare and rent steals and said that these struggles would lay the basis for the beginning of a coalition in the elections to defeat the Dewey-Farley conspiracy.

We supported the demand of the Negro people for increased representation in our city government and specifically said that the election of a Negro Borough President for Manhattan was possible and urgent this year.

The naming of Negro candidates for that office by all parties has resulted in the election of the first Negro to a major executive post since Reconstruction Days following the Civil War. The election of Lewis S. Flagg as Municipal Court Judge in Brooklyn, of a Negro and of a Puerto Rican Assemblyman for the first time in the Bronx—all these are important victories in a drive which still has far to go.

We supported the successful fight against the attempted tie-up between Dewey and certain Liberal Party leaders to foist a Republican Mayor (Javits) upon the people of New York behind the liberal facade.

We gave vigorous support to the successful efforts of labor and the people to defeat Impellitteri in the Democratic primary and, after the primary, supported the drive to defeat Riegelman in the finals.

When Impellitteri came back into the race, we urged the labor movement to take extraordinary unity measures to insure that neither Riegelman or Impellitteri would slip through in what was at that point a five-cornered race with the labor and progressive movement divided.

When Impellitteri was once again knocked out and Riegelman's defeat virtually assured, we urged our readers to make the most of this new situation and to insure that the American Labor Party vote was not dispersed.

We gave our full support to the campaign of George Charney Blake for District Attorney of New York because it gave a Communist leader an opportunity to appear before the voters, to present the position of a Communist spokesman, in the arena of political ideas, and to present before the people in a personal and dramatic form the whole fight against McCarthyism, against the Smith Act arrests and for peace. The conduct and effect of the Charney campaign, fully justified our support.

Some people criticized us for shifting our emphasis during the campaign—sometimes from week to week. But we are convinced that this was necessary as the situation changed. We may be

open to criticism on the timing of these changes in emphasis and perhaps on occasion on the manner of emphasis.

But to have held to a static position in a changing situation would, we are convinced, have doomed us to sterility and isolation.

Our policy was at all times geared to bringing our readers closer to the people, in the first place, to the organized labor movement. We know for a fact that those of our readers who followed our policy strengthened their ties with the people, especially with labor, and are today consequently in a position to play a still more vital role in the future.

Labor was in the forefront of the successful campaign to defeat Impellitteri and Riegelman. It can assure that 1954 will see Dewey and Farley driven out of New York political life, guarantee the election of a bloc of New York Congressmen whose position will be pro-labor, pro-peace and anti-McCarthy, and send to Congress, on a fighting program, such men as former Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

New York labor—two million strong, has a decisive part to play in the affairs not only of our city and state but of our nation as well. The Daily Worker pledges its utmost in furthering this great purpose.

**ROBERT F. WAGNER, Jr.** campaigned in the name of the New Deal. He made many important commitments to labor and the people: that he would go to Washington to fight for repeal of Taft-Hartley and the Walter-McCarran Act; that he would fight against the transit and rent steals and for a city FEPC and anti-discrimination program; that he would fight for more schools and hospitals.

Seventy percent of the people—and in many workingclass districts 90 percent—voted for this program (whether behind Wagner, Halley or McAvoy). And it is to the credit of the ALP that it was in the forefront in raising these issues and made a vital contribution therefore to the entire campaign.

The people of New York—including those who did not vote at all—look to Wagner to fulfill

his commitments. He cannot do this if he accepts the advice on economic policy given him yesterday by the New York Times or the McCarthyite advice given him by the Journal-American. He must reverse the concessions to McCarthyism that he made at times during the campaign and take the fight for a people's program to the people themselves.

But the people, especially labor, cannot be content to leave this fight to any individual. They should wage the good fight beginning right now—through their organization and political committees and in the communities. And in this fight, the American Labor Party, which is so experienced in raising issues vigorously and sharply and in stimulating struggles, has an invaluable part to play.

**OUT OF THESE** struggles, in which labor has the responsibility to take the lead, can develop a whole new outlook for 1954. It is none too soon for labor to raise the question of labor representation on New York's delegation to Congress next fall. That fact that labor did not raise this question for the municipal campaign only makes it more urgent now.

The political conference which the State CIO Convention decided to call for next Spring will be looked to by the workers as a major point in New York political action.

**American Women for Peace and Friendship**  
2nd Annual  
**EXPOSITION**  
**YUGOSLAV HALL**  
405 W. 41st ST., N.Y.  
Saturday, Nov. 14  
Children's Day 3 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
PUPPETEERS  
Evening Program 7:30 P.M.  
Sunday, Nov. 15  
Program 3 P.M.  
• EXHIBIT BOOTHS  
• MANY NATIONALITIES  
Costumes of All Nations  
Folk Dancers  
Contribution 75c  
Sponsored by:  
Women's Exposition Committee

## MASS MEETING

### Germany and World Peace

**Sunday Afternoon**  
**NOV. 22, 2 P.M.**

**Golden Ballroom**  
**53 West 66th St.**

Admission 75¢

Special program  
by Ukrainian Choir

**Speakers:**  
Hon. STANLEY NOWACK,  
former state senator,  
Detroit  
Hon. NATHAN PADGUG,  
former Asst. Attorney Gen.  
N.Y. State  
THOMAS RICHARDSON,  
National Director, American  
Peace Crusade  
FRANK WEDL, AFL Painters  
Union, German American  
leader  
MRS. REIKO URABI, Japanese  
American leader  
CARL MARZANI, writer,  
trade unionist  
FRANK ILCHUK, chairman,  
Ukrainian American leader

Sponsored by N.Y. Peace Council, American Peace Crusade, Nationality  
Women's Council, Nationalities Peace Committee, 125 West 124th Street

## MASS RALLY

### For Peace and Security

**Thursday, Nov. 12, 1953—7:30 pm**

**GRAND BALLROOM, CAPITOL HOTEL**

8th AVENUE AND 51st STREET

36th Anniversary of the Soviet Union

20th Anniversary of American-Soviet

Diplomatic Relations

**SPEAKERS:**  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois  
Dr. Robert Moses Lovett  
Miss Jessica Smith  
Mr. Paul Robeson  
Rev. William Howard Meekins  
Dr. John A. Kingsbury,  
Chairman

Musical Program: Martha Schlamme

ADMISSION: \$1.00 (INCL. TAXI)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32nd St., N.Y.C.

## what's on

### WEDNESDAY

#### Manhattan

**CLUB CINEMA** presents "The Movies and How They Grow." The first group in this series including Charlie Chaplin and other illustrative shorts shows the beginning and Hollywood in the early days. Fri., Sat., Sun. at 8:30 p.m. and 10 p.m., 400 Sixth Ave. (cor. 5th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

**VITAL SENSE** Second Surprise Party. Top entertainment. Social all evening. Special Surprise Package Sat., Nov. 7, 9 p.m. at ASP Galleries, 35 W. 64th St. Contr. \$1.

**TOPICAL THEATRE** presents "Hear Also the Young" by Joe Friedman; for 3rd North ALP Sat., Nov. 7, 220 W. 80th St. Curtain 9:30 p.m. sharp. Folk and Social Dancing. Don. \$1. Refreshments.

### SUNDAY

#### Manhattan

**CLUB CINEMA** presents "The Movies and How They Grow." (See details under Sat. Man.) 130 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. HEAR Edwin Berry Bersun, on Arthur Miller and integrity in play writing. Sun., Nov. 8, 9:30 p.m. at ASP, 35 W. 64th St. Contr.

**SUNDAY FORUM** presents in celebration of the "Soviet Union-Socialism's 36th birthday" with speakers David Goldway, Jessica Smith and chairman Alexander Trachtenberg. Songs by Laura Duncan. Sun., Nov. 8 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

#### Brooklyn

**ALAN MAX**, managing editor Daily Worker will speak on the elections. Sun., Nov. 8 at Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, 8:30 p.m.

#### Brooklyn

**ATTENTION PEOPLE** of Brighton Beach! An important lecture by Dr. Joseph B. Furst, prominent psychiatrist on problems of marriage and family life. Sun., Nov. 8, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

### SUNDAY FORUM presents...

in celebration of the  
**"SOVIET UNION-  
SOCIALISM'S  
36th BIRTHDAY"**

**Speakers: DAVID GOLDWAY  
JESSICA SMITH**

**Chairman:**

**ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG**  
Songs by: LAURA DUNCAN

**SUNDAY, NOV. 8**

At 8:00 P.M. • Contribution \$1.00

**JEFFERSON SCHOOL  
of SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
575 Avenue of the Americas  
(Cor. 16th St.)

**RAY  
LEV** Carnegie Hall  
**FRI. EVE.  
NOV. 20**  
Baldwin Piano





# Rebuke to Ike and McCarthyism

## 'We're in Trouble' Says GOP

### The Worker

National Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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NOVEMBER 8, 1953  
Price 10 Cents

By ROB F. HALL

"WE ARE IN TROUBLE," Republican national chairman Leonard Hall admitted Wednesday after he had read Tuesday's election returns. GOP candidates, campaigning almost everywhere on the issue of Eisenhower policies, suffered major defeats in New York City, several upstate New York cities, in two important New Jersey races, and in Connecticut.

Following within three weeks the upset in Wisconsin's ninth congressional district when a Democrat backed by labor and the farmers decisively defeated the GOP candidate in a traditional Republican area, the question being asked was: Is there a definite anti-Eisenhower trend which foreshadows a change in Congress in 1954?

On this there seemed general

agreement: the defeat of Republican candidates in key posts and the increased Democratic majorities in others reflected a widespread popular rebuke to the Eisenhower big business administration. In one congressional district, New Jersey's Sixth, it was a direct repudiation to McCarthy and his antics.

George Meany, president of the AFL, hailed the GOP setbacks as a sign of the voters' disgust with "promises without performance." The issue was clearly the policies of Eisenhower, Meany said, and the results prove that "an admirable personality is no substitute for performance." The American people will not move backward nor tolerate a loss of the gains made by labor over many years of struggle, said Meany.

JACK KROLE, director of CIO-PAC, declared that the election results revealed the people's anger "at the high-handed methods of business in taking over and running the government. I hope the Eisenhower administration will take heed and change its course."

One phase of the elections which has not been highlighted by the commercial press was the progress made in greater Negro representation. In New York, Hulan Jack, Democrat, was the first Negro ever elected to be Manhattan borough president. In Brooklyn, a Negro was elected to the municipal court for the first time when Lewis S. Flagg, Democrat, was victorious mainly as a result of the active campaigning of his neighbors, trade unionists and the Negro people.

In Detroit, Charles Diggs, Jr., a Negro candidate for the traditionally jimcrow city council polled 137,896 votes, losing by the narrow margin of 4,948. Diggs had labor backing.

In Bronx county New York, a Negro, Walter Gladwin, and a Puerto Rican, Felipe N. Torres, were elected to the state assembly on the Democratic ticket, marking the first time in history these minority groups in this county won representation at Albany.

THE NEW YORK CITY elections constituted a specific repudiation of a political cabal headed by reactionary Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and including Jim Farley, the inveterate anti-New Dealer, Vincent Impellitteri, former mayor, and various rabid McCarthyites and anti-

(Continued on Page 11)

## Her Majesty Brought Her Swastika Along

By JOSEPH NORTH

I WOULD not cross the street to ogle the elegant Greek King and his red-headed queen who rode down Broadway under the flying tickertape this week. It is hard for me to overcome my old-fashioned prejudices. I was educated in our public schools and little Miss Brown in the second grade (I hope McCarthy hasn't got her yet) made King George III so vivid to me that I still recoil when I see ermine.

I could not abide the Pepodent smile of royalty and I bridled at the photographs of Queen Fredericka, even though she is undeniably a pretty monarch which is rare for that species.

I know a few things about her that have been hidden from the rest of our people and which reduces her pulchritude to zero for me. I do not feel like an elderly curmudgeon because I fail to glow when I learn of her cute behavior with the photographers and the official gladhangers.

QUEEN FREDERICKA is German-born, of German royalty, and was the first woman in her land to don the uniform of the Hitler Deutsch-Maedchen. She heeled prettily in the company of the beefy oberleutenants. Despite her winsome mannerisms and her photogenic talent I cannot help seeing

(Continued on Page 13)



IN NAZI UNIFORMS—Queen Fredericka of Greece and her brothers, in Nazi uniform, as they appeared on a picture postcard distributed by Goebbels in Hitler Germany.

## Why That \$20,000 Is Still Needed

LET US, dear reader, face some facts together.

At press time, you and your fellow readers had contributed \$39,172.72 to the drive for funds necessary to keep this paper publishing. That means that still to go to reach our \$60,000 goal is the sum: \$20,827.28.

We could take this occasion to congratulate you on the amount you have raised, which is almost two-thirds of the way to the goal. We could find in

our hearts many warm words to express our thanks for the letters praising the improvements in the paper, citing this and that feature which you have particularly liked, and enclosing money which we know did not come easily.

But the fact is that neither we nor you can take off time now for such pleasant exchanges. The fact remains that we are more than \$20,000 short of a goal which has been determined by

minimum necessity.

We need that \$20,000 to pay for our printing. We need it to buy newsprint. We need it to pay for ink. We need it to send our reporters out to cover important news developments, and we need it to pay for the telegrams and telephone calls so essential to the publishing of a newspaper. We need it, while we are being frank, to guarantee our staff and their families the food they eat and the shelter

over their heads.

The question we direct to you is what YOU can do to help us go the rest of the way. If you have not yet contributed, can you now, today, without further delay, send us ten, five, or two dollars? If you have already contributed, can you make it a little more? The address: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

For the fact, dear reader, is that your dollar is really needed.

### More Election News on P. 11

### Inquisitions Hit by Pastors

—See Page 6

### Duck Island Frame-Up

—See Page 6

### Layoffs Add Up To Trouble

—See Page 2

### Farmers' Side Of the Story

—See Page 3

### Japanese Film On Hiroshima

—See Page 8

### Bare 'Atrocities' As Old Hoax

—See Page 4

### Two Immortals; The Rosenbergs

—See Page 7

### The 1c Rise in Milk Prices

—See Page 2

## Exclusive Envoy Admits Rhee Started War

See Page 5



CLOUD ON HORIZON DISTURBS LABOR

# How Many Layoffs Make a Depression?

By BERNARD BURTON

LAYOFFS at Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria or at U.S. Steel in Homestead do not make a depression. But if the layoffs spread, as they are, how long before they add up to full scale unemployment—and depression? Workers in many parts of the country were not only asking this question last week.



They were demanding action to prevent the layoffs from mushrooming into an economic crisis.

In the steel center of Canton, Ohio, 85 laid-off steel workers demonstrated before the gates of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. In Washington, 18 representatives of New England locals of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers sought government action to ease unemployment. Also in Washington a delegation of farm equipment workers belonging to the independent United Electrical Workers buttonholed Congressmen and Administration spokesmen urging that something be done about layoffs and shutdowns in their industry.

The biggest union in the country, the CIO United Auto Workers, has scheduled a national conference on unemployment in Washington Dec. 6-7.

EVEN AS THESE actions occurred were announced new layoffs and shutdowns took place, such as: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. closed down five open hearth furnaces in Pittsburgh. . . Caterpillar Tractor at Peoria laid off another 2,000 workers. . . Layoffs continue in auto with total production expected to fall 27 percent this month. . . U.S. Steel's Irvin Works laid off 500, the Isabella blast furnace down with 350, Open Hearth Number 3 in Homestead down with 1,500.

The crisis signs are increasing as the CIO News noted last week in listing indications of "the developing economic recession." Among these signs, some of which were listed by the CIO News, are:

• **FARM PRICES** are now 11.5 percent below last year. (See article by Rob Hall on page 3).

• **CUT IN WORKING HOURS** and average weekly wages. Over-time is disappearing with the average work week in mid-September down to 36.9 hours. Average weekly wages dropped \$1.20 in one month to \$70.49 (before deductions).

• **EMPLOYMENT** dropped from August to September, instead of showing a normal increase. In October, production again failed to move forward, remaining at the September level, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Falling orders for machine tools indicated that the long period of high plant and equipment expenditures, a main prop of the post war boom, was coming to an end. New orders for machine tools fell 24 percent between August and September. Executive of steel, bellwether of all industries, were predicting that production would drop to 85 percent of capacity by Christmas—which would mean layoffs and short time for at least 100,000 steel workers.

• **RETAIL PRICES**, however, continued to climb, hitting another all time high last week. The 1939 dollar is now estimated to be worth 54.7 cents, compared with 55.6 cents a year ago.

• **CONSUMER CREDIT** also continued to climb, with the total at a record \$21 billion. But repossession has also show a sudden spurt as workers and farmers find themselves unable to meet payments. The Wall Street Journal reported "Repossession of autos and appliances. . . are at post-war highs for many lenders."

• **PROFITS**, however, hit new marks for the big corporations in the first nine months of this year compared with the first nine months of 1952. Here's a sampling: U. S.

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

## • Women's Wages 44% of Men's • Lewis Answers Press Lie

WOMEN WORKERS' average wages are only 44 percent of those received by men, a Labor Department Women's Bureau study revealed last week. In 1951, the report found, medium income of women was \$1,045; for men it was \$3,000. Eighty-one percent of all women workers earned less than \$2,500 compared with 37 percent of men who earned less than that figure.



JOHN L. LEWIS

JOHN L. LEWIS took on Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald. In a note delivered to McCormick's office, the mine leader charged the publisher with printing a "lie." Lewis charge came into reply to an editorial that reshaped the fabrication that Lewis was responsible for the "bloody Williamson County fights in the 1922 Illinois coal strike in which miners were shot down by company guards. Reason for the paper's attack on Lewis was his blast at an earlier article assailing the union's pension and welfare fund.

LONGSHOREMEN in New York were still caught in the middle in the fight between the AFL-ILA, the Ryan-headed ILA and the shipowners. A three-member federal court reserved decision on a challenge to the constitutionality of state-controlled screening halls. Meanwhile, the AFL-ILA challenged the right of the ILA to be on an NLRB ballot, on the ground that ILA is company dominated because leaders took bribes.

UNEMPLOYMENT threat in the oil industry was the subject of a long article in the newspaper of the CIO Oil Workers. It warned the industry is curtailing operations and laying off workers just as it reported record profits. It said layoffs should be met by shortening hours and by "productivity wage increases," noting that "pushbutton processes" were cutting down the size of the labor force.

UNITY IN ACTION brought results from the giant International Shoe Co. AFL and CIO Shoe unions put up a joint bargaining campaign and won virtually identical settlements, providing an escalator wage agreement, with present average hourly wage of \$1.22 as the minimum, a modified union shop and welfare and hospitalization benefits.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR workers are taking a strike vote to break negotiations deadlock. Vote is being conducted by International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

INJUNCTION banned mass picketing at strikebound North American Aviation in Los Angeles. A similar injunction, issued earlier, limited picketing at North American's plant in Columbus, O. Strike is led by CIO Auto Workers and supported by AFL Machinists.

SOCIAL SECURITY is expected to come under attack in next session of Congress. Labor sees blast coming from the report of the committee headed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) investigating social security. Curtis once attacked social security as "unmoral" and has indicated that he would rather have private companies handle the social security funds.

# Government Gives Brush-off to Labor In Aircraft Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike of 33,000 workers of North American Aviation Co.—on since Oct. 23—may spread to the bulk of the plane industry as the auto and machinists' unions get a view of the new White House role in collective bargaining.

For the first time since World War II began, the administration in Washington takes the position that a company's anti-union objective takes precedence even over government armament orders.

The United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists, the two largest unions in the aircraft field, are collaborating under a mutual assistance and no-raiding pact. With the IAM's negotiations for workers of Douglas, Consolidated-Vultee, Pratt & Whitney and Lockheed at the crisis stage and past deadlines, representatives of both unions are holding periodic strategy meetings in Los Angeles, main center of the aircraft industry.

WITH NORTH AMERICAN first in line of the current round of aircraft negotiations, the unions counted on this company setting the pattern of a raise of about 25 cents an hour to bring the industry in line with auto industry levels. But they had also, appar-

ently, counted on the traditional government intervention in disputes affecting armament orders. They expected to avoid a strike by enlisting the usual "the country is in danger" cry of the government to get a good settlement. That is where they met their big disappointment, and the first of the strikes affecting plants in Los Angeles, Fresno and Columbus, Ohio, was on. The companies want to take on the unions and the administrations tells them to go ahead.

John W. Livingston, vice-president of the UAW and director of its aircraft division, disclosed that the union was on the verge of striking North American a year ago to obtain wage equalization with auto, but yielded to a plea of the government to hold off on account of the "Korean war effort."

AT THAT TIME the union was assured by the Wage Stabilization

(Continued on Page 13)

## Why New Yorkers Pay 1 Cent More Milk

It's a Squeeze on Workers and Farmers

By CYRUS CHASE

FOR SHEER ARROGANCE, someone should present a handsome award to Francis R. Elliott, president of the Borden Farm Products Co. and spokesman of the giant milk monopoly. He has announced that the one cent boost in the price of milk in the New York area "is made necessary" by the wage increase won by deliverymen and dairy workers, and by the increase in price received by farmers last month.

Everything about the Elliott statement is misleading and calculated to turn the people's wrath away from the guilty party. There is no occasion for this rise in consumer price. The wage gain was long overdue—the farmers received but a normal seasonal rise.

As for the workers' case, it should be stated that speedup has been steadily taking place. Improved machinery is putting milk through the pasteurizing heat process required 30 minutes, today it requires but 15 seconds. Just 20 minutes after the strike settlement was reached, milk was moving out on the streets.

Bottling machines now fill and cap bottles at the rate of 150 quarts per minute—fast enough to make two men "dance a constant jig" to fill the cases as the bottles

roll by.

Drivers can now take larger loads on their trucks as paper containers displace glass and eliminate returns. Each milkman now has more stops, more steps, more collections. The extra \$1.70 per day is earned several times over.

ELLIOTT announced that the farmers were given a price rise. Actually, it turns out to be purely seasonal—absolutely without occasion for raising consumer prices. The Market Administration announced a 23 cents raise per hundred pounds for fluid milk on Oct. 15. This is but nine cents a hundred over November of 1952. Notice this is only for fluid milk which in September amounted to 51 percent of the total for the New York milkshed. For half their milk, the farmers get no rise at all.

Actually, farmers are still receiving less for their milk today than they did a year ago. The Milk Trust has been steadily increasing its margin of profit at the expense of both farmers and consumers. The following table tells the story:

	Net price per qt. to farmer	Store price per qt.	Spread per qt.
January, 1952	10.9	23	12.1
January, 1953	9.6	22	12.4
June, 1952	8.4	20.5	12.1
June 1953	7.8	21	13.2
September, 1952	10.6	22	11.4
September, 1953	10.0	23.5	13.5

In addition to its steadily rising price spread, the Trust has many other devices for maintaining its super-profits. For example, homogenized milk costs an extra cent, even though there is no reason whatsoever for this change.

HOMOGENIZED MILK is put through a machine costing but a few hundred dollars which blows compressed air through it. The globules are broken up and the cream will no longer rise. After installation of the machine, there

is virtually no further cost. Yet year after year, the Trust charges the extra cent which amounts to millions in extra profits. The present price of homogenized milk, delivered to the home, of 28 cents a quart, is truly reaching a prohibitive point.

These facts have their reflection in the record profits of the big companies, a feature about which Elliott is thunderously silent. Of the two giants in the field, Borden, a Rockefeller concern, show-

(Continued on Page 13)



# Unions Bare Big Money Plot in '54 Elections

**Key Figure Is Edward A. Hayes, GOP Candidate in Illinois Senate Race**

CHICAGO.—A Big Business plot, with fascist overtones, was uncovered this week by the railroad union paper, Labor, revealing plans to buy a McCarthyite victory in the 1954 elections.

Key figure in this conspiracy is Edward A. Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion and currently one of the most prominent candidates for U. S. Senator from Illinois in next year's elections.

Hayes, according to Labor, is the national chairman of a sinister new organization which has the innocent-sounding name of "Americans for America."

THE NEWSPAPER of the railroad brotherhoods described this organization as "an ominous new 'front' group developed by big money reactionaries to defeat the remaining progressives in Congress."

Among the big money backers of this under-cover organization are:

- Gen. Robert E. Wood, head of Sears, Roebuck and a notorious backer of fascist-like causes dating back to the Liberty League and the "America First" Committee.

- H. L. Hunt, multi-millionaire Texas oilman who is currently promoting Sen. Joseph McCarthy through a nationwide propaganda program called "Facts Forum."

"AMERICANS for America" sent checks in 1952 to influence dozens of congressional elections, Labor revealed. The organization is planning even larger scale financial intervention in next year's elections.

Labor interviewed Hayes and learned that he has been receiving \$1,000 a month for his work with "Americans for America." In addition, Hayes is also on the public payroll as chief counsel of a Senate investigating committee headed by Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois.

Said Labor: "Wealthy reactionaries, operating through 'front' groups like 'Americans for America' and other agencies are already well organized for next year's congressional campaign."

They need only open their checkbooks."

THE PAPER also disclosed that Gen. Wood is also using the Sears Roebuck stores and employees to support this pro-fascist drive.

Labor revealed that the pro-McCarthy "Facts Forum" radio and television program is being promoted in the Sears stores through posters and what were described as "loaded" questionnaires distributed to customers.

Some of the questions being asked are: "Do you approve of McCarthy's methods in checking for subversion?" and "Are subversive movements gaining in the

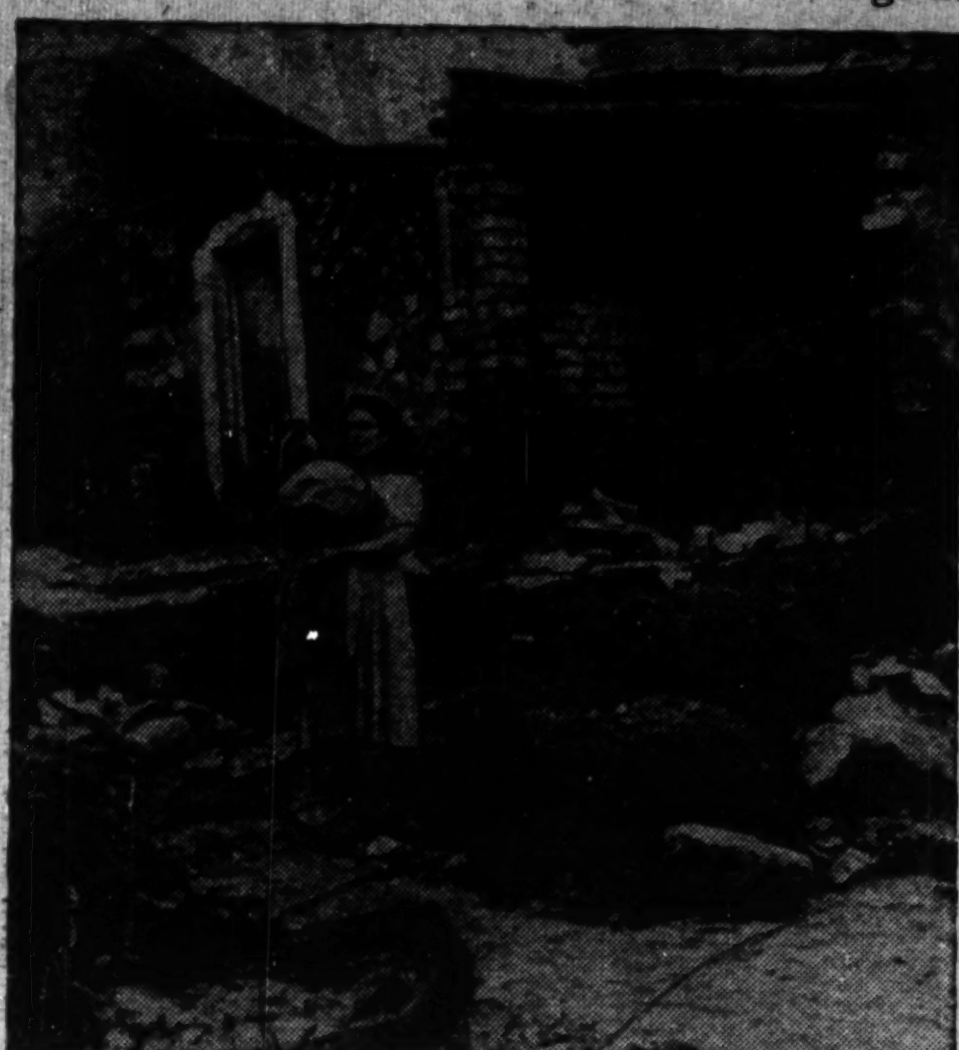
public schools?"

SAID the railroad labor paper: "All this raises the question whether General Wood and Sears, Roebuck are complying with the Corrupt Practices Act—which forbids any corporation from contributing to a political campaign."

Gen. Wood was chairman of the Chicago committee which organized a dinner in 1952 at which McCarthy spoke and paid for television network time.

It was disclosed in reports filed by this committee in Washington that Sears Roebuck employees were used, during working hours, to promote this dinner and telecast.

"Americans for America" has its Chicago offices at 33 N. LaSalle St. That is also the address of Edward A. Hayes.



HOMELESS IN ITALIAN FLOOD—A mother holds her child in front of the ruins of her home after flood waters destroyed thousands of houses in Southern Italy.

## Pennsylvania Fights McCarthyism . . .

# Press Hits Un-Americans



REP. VELDE

PHILADELPHIA.—The probe of Philadelphia public schools by the House Committee on Un-American Activities was severely criticized in an editorial which appeared last week in the Washington Post. The editorial has been reprinted in the Philadelphia Bulletin, it upheld the traditional practice of keeping schools under local control, and decried the interference of Federal authorities in the local system.

The Post editorial echoed the feelings of leading educators and organizations here, it quoted the president of the Philadelphia Board of Education, Walter Biddle Saul: "there has never been any subversive teaching in any public school in this city, and our administrative officers have been alert to see that there is no such teaching and will continue to be so alert."

BASING ITS contention on the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, the Post stated that the powers of Congress are specifically limited, and certainly do not include power to administer local schools.

"The American Federal system

will be destroyed," the editorial warned, if Congress does not stay out of local affairs.

A SIMILAR NOTE was sounded in a statement made by the Teachers' Union of Philadelphia: "The real stake are the schools themselves. Control of the schools has been and is the aim," they said, pointing out that Board of Education sources have declared that they have no evidence of subversive acts or teachings.

Among the protests against the Velde Committee's subpoenaing 34 Philadelphia teachers, was a letter featured in the Bulletin the letter, signed by M. B. Effe, was a strong statement against "intemperate language" used by local officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who have criticized the Board of Education.

ANOTHER view of the Velde committee probe was given by author Carey McWilliams, an editor of the Nation, speaking at the Frankford Friends' forum, Nov. 1, on the topic "The Witchhunt to Date." He pointed out that opportunities for effective opposition to McCarthyism were now increasing.



## Jewish Groups Rap McCarthyites

PHILADELPHIA.—The opposition to McCarthyism in Philadelphia has assumed greater proportions in recent weeks, embracing various strata of the population. Especially is this true among the Jewish people who are since the despicable smear by the Velde committee of highly respected religious leaders, the late Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Judah L. Magnus.

ON SEPT. 21 a debate was held at the YMHA on "Have Senate Committees Abused Their Powers?" This debate was sponsored by the B'nai B'rith with District Attorney Richardson Dilworth taking the affirmative against Roy Cohn, chief counsel of the McCarthy committee, defending McCarthyism. 1,200 people attended the debate and vigorously applauded every exposure of the antics and evils of the McCarthyites.

In its issue of Sept. 25, the Jewish Times editorially attacked character assassination by the various investigating committees. It rightly declared that:

"The reckless use of heresy

and unfounded evidence by government officials and agencies in so-called Communist investigations, which has resulted in unfair and irreparable damage, has long been a subject of national concern."

IN ITS EDITORIAL of Oct. 2, the Jewish Times urges the people to shed its apathy and enter the struggle against reaction.

In states:

"Apathy on the part of too many makes it possible for the Washington administration to ignore the demands of the J. C. R. C. and other interested agencies and groups for changes in the McCarran-Walter immigration law."

ANOTHER EXPRESSION of anti-McCarthyism was heard at the installation of officers of the Jewish Community Relations Council. Mr. Nathan L. Edelstein, accepting the presidency of the J. C. R. C. blasted McCarthyism as a threat to the civil rights of the people and pledged continued struggle against "this shocking abuse of the power of investigation," which is destroying the civil rights of the minority groups.

## Japanese-American Former GI Arrested for Deportation

CHICAGO.—A former member of the war-time Office of Strategic Services (OSS), George Hiroshi Nishi, 49, has been arrested for deportation under the Walter-McCarran Act, it was disclosed this week by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Nishi, a native of Japan, United States resident since 1922, is charged with membership in the Communist Party. He is at liberty on \$1,500 bond. His attorney, Leo Berman, indicated that no date has been set for hearings in the case.

Although barred by his Japanese birth from becoming a U.S. citizen, Mr. Nishi gave of his services during World War II in the super-secret OSS to defeat Japanese militarism.

He served at the war's end in the U.S. Air Force Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan making studies of the effect of bombings upon the population, and returned to the United States in 1946 to re-enter private life.

The earlier part of his life in this country was spent on the west coast as a migratory agricultural worker. Later, he helped organize and became an official of the Japanese Gardeners Association of Southern California.

In 1942, he was thrust into a detention camp along with hundreds of thousands of other Americans of Japanese descent. Released a year later, he made his way to Chicago, where he has lived with his wife ever since, except for service in the OSS and the bombing survey group.

## New Books

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Film in the Battle of Ideas, by John Howard Lawson	
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by Howard Fast	\$5.00
China's New Creative Age, by Hewlett Johnson,	
Dean of Canterbury	1.50
The Game of Death, by A. E. Kahn	1.00
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# Packing Union Sets New A-D Goals



MRS. AND MRS. DONALD HOWARD, whose family has been besieged by racist hoodlums at Trumbull Park Homes, came through police lines last week to speak at the United Packinghouse Workers Anti-Discrimination Conference.

## Howards Vow to Fight Eviction

CHICAGO.—A young Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Howard, are appealing to Chicagoans to restrain the lynch mob which is howling at Trumbull Park Homes.

The Howards appeared last weekend at the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Anti-Discrimination Conference at the Hamilton Hotel and told the dramatic story of how they have been besieged for three months.

This week, the mobs were still active at the project. And wealthy real estate men and politicians have been demanding that the city withdraw its police—so that the hoodlums can get at the Howards and the three other Negro families which have been moved into the project.

"WE WILL fight to remain in the project," said Mrs. Howard. She and her husband have withstood the mobsters and they intend to battle against a move by the Chicago Housing Authority to oust them on technical grounds.

The young Negro mother told the packinghouse union delegates how this family has moved 20 times in five years in an effort to find a decent place to live before they were finally assigned an apartment at Trumbull Park. Mrs. Howard told of suffering a miscarriage and of other privations caused by Chicago's jimcrow housing restrictions.

The Howards singled out Al-

derman Emil Pacini of the 10th Ward as the man who has incited the anti-Negro forces in the area.

ALDERMAN PACINI has been whipping up hysteria against the Negro families in the project in speeches before landlords' and businessmen's organizations in the community.

Even more blatant anti-Negro incitement has come from the Daily Calumet, the community newspaper which has carried violent racist editorials and letters almost daily since the Howards moved into the project on Aug. 9.

THE NEW HEAD of the CHA, Henry Kruse, has indicated that the Howards would be evicted because they changed jobs without notifying the agency.

After the packinghouse union and other groups forced a change in the CHA's policy of maintaining lily-white projects, the housing authority moved three other Negro families into Trumbull Park. The heads of these families are:

Eugene Gully, 31, a World War II vet who is a field secretary for the Seventh Day Adventists; Edward Johnson, 26, a state civil service employee; Herman B. King, 26, a Navy vet who is now a surgical attendant at the U. S. Public Health Service hospital in Chicago.

## WHITE CIRCLE CHIEF ASKS TO BE NAMED TO PROBE RACISM AT TRUMBULL PARK

CHICAGO.—Joseph Beauharnais and his notorious White Circle League are right in the middle of the racist rioting at Trumbull Park Homes.

It was disclosed this week that the chief of the Klan-like organization was bold enough to demand that Mayor Kennelly give him a post on the City Council committee to investigate the anti-Negro outbreak at the South Chicago housing project. Beauharnais was turned down, according to a story in the Daily Calumet.

The racist chieftain claimed that he was among those best qualified to probe the violence—probably because his own followers helped organize it.

## Launch Battle in District to Crack All-White Departments

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers in this district is closing in on the islands of jim crow in the packing plants here—lily-white departments which are still being maintained by the big packers and the smaller independents.

District 1 (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin) announced details of this campaign here last weekend at the UPWA's nationwide anti-discrimination conference at the Hamilton Hotel, where 500 delegates gathered from districts throughout the U. S. Canada and Puerto Rico.

The international union gave District 1 the top award for accomplishments in the fight against jim crow. However, Sam Parks, district A-D director, emphasized the "rough road ahead" in the union's continuing fight to eliminate discrimination in the plants here.

MAIN TARGETS are all-white mechanical departments in such plants as Armour and Wilson here. Some 13 plants were listed as having lily-white departments in a survey by the UPWA in this district.

The Swift local here has not conducted the survey, although the Swift plants nationally were cited at the conference here as the worst practitioners of jim crow.

The district was planning this week a "Don't Buy" campaign against the Reliable Packing Company which has no Negroes at all among its 200 employees.

ANOTHER major campaign is for the hiring of stockhandlers by the Union Stockyards and Transit Company which operates the Chicago yards and by the packing companies which employ hog and cattle drivers.

Parks' report to the conference also declared: "We must work to crack through in plants that do not hire Negro women and discriminate against Negro workers who are frozen to certain job categories."

The report stressed the need for winning more of the white workers for the union's A-D program, more attention to the problems of the Spanish-speaking workers, and greater co-operation with community organizations, CIO and other unions in joint struggles against discrimination.

IN OUTLINING a community program, the District 1 A-D committee included the following plans:

1—Fighting job discrimination in the stores in the 47th and Ashland and the 63rd and Halsted shopping areas.

2—Preparing a proper welcome by Negro and white workers to the first Negro families which are to move into the Bridgeport Homes housing project which is adjacent to the yards area.

3—Pressing a campaign for more non-discriminatory public housing in conjunction with the Cook County CIO, the NAACP, Urban League and other groups.

The UPWA's award to District 1 was based on some outstanding gains in the fight against jimcrow, gains won since

a district A-D department was set up in October, 1952.

A THREE-MAN committee named by Walter Reuther to investigate the situation in the UPWA submitted its report declaring "there is no truth to the charge of Communist domination and control of the UPWA." The committee—consisting of Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers; Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, also proposed a compromise to "dispose" of the charges of anti-Negro discrimination that had been pending with the UPWA against A. O. McKinney, its southern regional director.

The committee's findings and recommendations, made public by Mazey, recommended to the UPWA that charges be dropped against McKinney for arranging segregated banquets for the Negro and white membership in Atlanta, Ga. Subsequently McKinney's group moved to disaffiliate the southern locals from the UPWA and seek a charter in another CIO union.

If the charges are dropped, the committee said, it had the assurance, from McKinney he would submit a letter to the union pledging full support for its anti-discrimination program and to stop secession efforts.

THE CIO COMMITTEE also told the UPWA that if its recommendations were accepted, no charters would be given to any locals seceding from the UPWA.

After acceptance of the committee's recommendations by the UPWA, the report came before a meeting of the CIO's executive committee consisting of its officers and nine vice-presidents. A sharp fight reportedly developed over it with top CIO heads divided on it. While details were not made public, it was reported the recommendations received formal approval with an assurance by Reuther that he would write a letter to the UPWA's affiliates that would in effect satisfy those on the executive committee of the CIO who did not agree to absolve the union of "communism" charges.



REP. WALTER

Walter-McCarran Act

## UE Hits Order to Deport

PITTSBURGH.—UE District Council 6, in a communication to its affiliated locals and delegates, points out that the persistent attacks of the Immigration Dept't upon organizer Allen D. McNeil, stems from his record as a fighter for democracy.

The Council letter cites McNeil's role as a volunteer for democracy in the Spanish Civil War, where he was twice wounded, and his years of militant activity in the American labor movement after he came back from Spain.

The Council letter says he was born in Minnesota Oct. 3, 1903. McNeil's birth record, however, was destroyed by fire.

Local FBI stoolpigeons Joseph Mazzei and his wife, Mary, wound up the deportation hearings against McNeil, district organizer here for the United Electrical Workers, by testifying that they had seen him at a party at the Jewish Center last February, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress for the local Smith Act defendants.

Mazzei was played up in the report of the proceedings in the Pittsburgh Press as "the undercover agent who testified before the McCarthy Committee last summer and revealed the assassination plot against the Wisconsin senator."

## NNLC Parley to Act On Railroad Jimcrow

CHICAGO.—The National Negro Labor Council's 3rd Annual Convention to be held here Dec. 4, 5, and 6, at the Pershing Hotel, 6400 S. Cottage Grove Ave., will bring together working men and women from all phases of industry to chart the course of the NNLC for the coming year.

The theme of the convention will be the ways and means by which the council can contribute toward the elimination of the discriminatory hiring and segregated working conditions in the nation's railroad industry.

A mass rally planned for Friday, Dec. 4, at the Pershing Hotel ballroom will open the convention. The rally will be keynoted by Paul Robeson, world famous artist, leader of the Negro people and a fighter for the dignity and unity of all working men and women.

Noted civic, labor, and religious leaders will share the platform with Mr. Robeson, along with many other cultural presentations. The rally will serve to point up the work of the Council, its accomplish-

ments, and its future plans.

According to Coleman A. Young, NNLC executive secretary, the major issue before this convention will be the development of a program with which the NNLC can actively assist in the winning of democratic job opportunities for Negro workers on the railroads of America.

"In no other industry do Negro workers have a better history of long time service," he said, "In no other industry is the discriminatory job pattern more vicious, while at the same time, the railroads are supported largely by the taxpayers, Negro as well as white, in the form of government subsidies."

The current trend in railroad employment is toward the complete elimination of Negro workers. In the South where Negroes have held many operational positions, such as fireman and brakeman since the beginning of the industry, they are now being eliminated. We intend to join the fight to put an end to these outrageous situations.





# People Rebuke Ike and McCarthyism

## Fight Opens for City New Deal

By ROB F. HALL

"WE ARE in trouble," Republican national chairman Leonard Hall admitted Wednesday after he had read Tuesday's election returns. GOP candidates, campaigning almost everywhere on the issue of Eisenhower policies, suffered major defeats in New York City, several upstate New York cities, in two important New Jersey races, and in Connecticut.

Following within three weeks the upset in Wisconsin's ninth congressional district when a Democrat backed by labor and the farmers decisively defeated the GOP candidate in a traditional Republican area, the question being asked was: Is there a definite anti-Eisenhower trend which foreshadows a change in Congress in 1954?

On this there seemed general agreement: the defeat of Republican candidates in key posts and the increased Democratic majorities in others reflected a widespread popular rebuke to the Eisenhower big business administration. In one congressional district, New Jersey's Sixth, it was a direct repudiation to McCarthy and his antics.

George Meany, president of the AFL, hailed the GOP setbacks as a sign of the voters' disgust with "promises without performances." The issue was clearly the policies of Eisenhower, Meany said, and the results prove that "an admirable personality is no substitute for performance." The American people will not move backward nor tolerate a loss of the gains made by labor over many years of struggle, said Meany.

JACK KROLL, director of CIO-PAC, declared that the election results revealed the people's anger "at the high-handed methods of business in taking over and running the government. I hope the Eisenhower administration will take heed and change its course."

There seems little indication that the Republicans will change their course. Eisenhower, in fact, dismissed the GOP defeats as merely a "lost skirmish" and made it clear he has no intention of altering the direction of his big business administration. If he accepts the advice of his fellow Republican, Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, he would push ahead even more recklessly on this same course. For the McCarthy explanation of GOP reverses was that the Republican candidates failed to make "Communist infiltration" the main issue. The Republicans, he said, should make more use of

(Continued on Page 11)



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### Her Majesty Brought Her Swastika Along

By JOSEPH NORTH

I WOULD not cross the street to ogle the elegant Greek King and his red-headed queen who rode down Broadway under the flying tickertape this week. It is hard for me to overcome my old-fashioned prejudices. I was educated in our public schools and little Miss Brown in the second grade (I hope McCarthy hasn't got her yet) made King George III so vivid to me that I still recoil when I see ermine.

I could not abide the Pepsi-scented smile of royalty and I bridled at the photographs of Queen Frederica, even though she is undeniably a pretty monarch which is rare for that species.

I know a few things about her that have been hidden from the rest of our people and which reduces her pulchritude to zero for me. I do not feel like an elderly curmudgeon because I fail to glow when I learn of her cute behavior with the photographers and the official gladhangers.

QUEEN FREDERICA is German-born, of German royalty, and was the first woman in her land to don the uniform of the Hitler Deutsch-Maedchen. She heiled prettily in the company of the beefy oberlieutenants. Despite her winsome mannerisms and her photogenic talent I cannot help seeing

(Continued on Page 13)



IN NAZI UNIFORMS—Queen Frederica of Greece and her brothers, in Nazi uniform, as they appeared on a picture postcard distributed by Goebbels in Hitler Germany.

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE ANTI-EISENHOWER backfire in last Tuesday's voting had a particularly strong impact in Albany. Gov. Dewey, the GOP's major-domo and its twice-defeated presidential candidate, was too stunned to comment even after the election smoke had cleared. The Republican governor has good reason to worry. If the adage that coming events cast their shadows before has any truth at all, the sweeping New York City anti-Dewey vote could presage major changes in the gubernatorial and legislative contests next year.

Robert F. Wagner, Jr., swept into City Hall as Democratic Mayor behind a 1,021,488 landslide, a plurality of 360,078 and the largest winning margin for any Mayoralty candidate since

William O'Dwyer won by 693,758 in 1945. The plurality of the Democratic candidate for President of the City Council, Abe Stark, was even larger—408,053.

WAGNER'S 48 percent of the total vote cast, when added to the anti-Dewey ballots cast for Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate, and Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party nominee, adds up to a powerful citywide rebuff to reaction and Deweyism. Halley received 468,392 votes and McAvoy 54,372—a total Wagner-Halley-McAvoy vote against Big Business government of 1,544,252 or more than 70 percent of the entire electorate last Tuesday.

It is in the light of such a decisive rebuff to Dewey's program and in accordance with the general anti-Eisenhower trend shown in the national balloting that the role of labor and its influence in determining the Democratic Party policies takes on special significance. In the New York City elections Wagner had the support of the City CIO Council and the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council. The CIO and AFL campaigned actively and held several major meetings for Wagner.

Labor's fight against the 15 percent rent gouge and the Transit Authority fare boost in Albany and later at budget hearings in City Hall, its opposition to Mayor Impellitteri as the Farley Democratic aspirant for re-election, and its legislative demands for increased social security and welfare gains were decisive in shaping the New Deal and pro-labor aspects of the Wagner campaign.

WILL LABOR continue to press the Democratic Party for fruition of promises made?

The statement by State Democratic Chairman Richard H. Balch and Minority Legislative leaders Eugene F. Bannigan and Francis J. Mahoney, that the "election results throughout New York State were a clear mandate to Gov. Dewey to broaden the call for the special session of the Legislature on Nov. 17" echoes the position of the CIO, AFL and Independent unions.

"The voters told the Governor that they want the big rent increases fastened on the people rescinded at once," they said. "They want the fare increases mandated on the people of the City of New York cancelled."

"The people have spoken forthrightly. The Democratic Party demands that the Governor immediately broaden the call for the special session to deal with these issues."

Here is the legislative bedrock to climax the anti-Dewey election landslide.

THE STATE CIO which last Spring called and then cancelled a scheduled state-wide labor conference to fight the rent and tax squeeze program imposed by the Republican-controlled Legislature

(Continued on Page 15)

### Why That \$20,000 Is Still Needed

LET US, dear reader, face some facts together.

At press time, you and your fellow readers had contributed \$39,172.72 to the drive for funds necessary to keep this paper publishing. That means that still to go to reach our \$60,000 goal is the sum: \$20,827.28.

We could take this occasion to congratulate you on the amount you have raised, which is almost two-thirds of the way to the goal. We could find in

our hearts many warm words to express our thanks for the letters praising the improvements in the paper, citing this and that feature which you have particularly liked, and enclosing money which we know did not come easily.

But the fact is that neither we nor you can take off time now for such pleasant exchanges. The fact remains that we are more than \$20,000 short of a goal which has been determined by

minimum necessity.

We need that \$20,000 to pay for our printing. We need it to buy newsprint. We need it to pay for ink. We need it to send our reporters out to cover important news developments, and we need it to pay for the telegrams and telephone calls so essential to the publishing of a newspaper. We need it, while we are being frank, to guarantee our staff and their families the food they eat and the shelter

over their heads.

The question we direct to you is what YOU can do to help us go the rest of the way. If you have not yet contributed, can you now, today, without further delay, send us ten, five, or two dollars? If you have already contributed, can you make it a little more. The address: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

For the fact, dear reader, is that your dollar is really needed.

Exclusive Envoy Admits Rhee Started War

See Page 5



## CLOUD ON HORIZON DISTURBS LABOR

# How Many Layoffs Make a Depression?

By BERNARD BURTON

LAYOFFS at Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria or at U.S. Steel in Homestead do not make a depression. But if the layoffs spread, as they are, how long before they add up to full scale unemployment—and depression? Workers in many parts of the country were not only asking this question last week.



## Why New Yorkers Pay 1 Cent More for Milk

It's a Squeeze on Workers and Farmers

By CYRUS CHASE

FOR SHEER ARROGANCE, someone should present a handsome award to Francis R. Elliott, president of the Borden Farm Products Co. and spokesman of the giant milk monopoly. He has announced that the one cent boost in the price of milk in the New York area "is made necessary" by the wage increase won by deliverymen and dairy workers, and by the increase in price received by farmers last month.

Everything about the Elliot statement is misleading and calculated to turn the people's wrath away from the guilty party. There is no occasion for this rise in consumer price. The wage gain was long overdue—the farmers received but a normal seasonal rise.

As for the workers' case, it should be stated that speedup has been steadily taking place. Improved machinery is putting milk through the pasteurizing heat process required 30 minutes, today it requires but 15 seconds. Just 20 minutes after the strike settlement was reached, milk was moving out on the streets.

Bottling machines now fill and cap bottles at the rate of 150 quarts per minute—fast enough to make two men "dance a constant jig" to fill the cases as the bottles roll by.

Drivers can now take larger loads on their trucks as paper containers displace glass and eliminate returns. Each milkman now has more stops, more steps, more collections. The extra \$1.70 per day is earned several times over.

ELLIOTT announced that the farmers were given a price rise. Actually, it turns out to be purely seasonal—absolutely without occasion for raising consumer prices. The Market Administration announced a 23 cents raise per hundred pounds for fluid milk on Oct. 15. This is but nine cents a hundred over November of 1932. Notice this is only for fluid milk which in September amounted to 51 percent of the total for the New York milkshed. For half their milk, the farmers get no rise at all.

Actually, farmers are still receiving less for their milk today than they did a year ago. The Milk Trust has been steadily increasing its margin of profit at the expense of both farmers and consumers. The following table tells the story:

	Net price per qt. to farmer	Store price per qt.	Spread per qt.
January, 1932	10.9	23	12.1
January, 1933	9.6	22	12.4
June, 1932	8.4	20.5	12.1
June 1933	7.8	21	13.2
September, 1932	10.6	22	11.4
September, 1933	10.0	23.5	13.5

In addition to its steadily rising price spread, the Trust has many other devices for maintaining its super-profits. For example, homogenized milk costs an extra cent, even though there is no reason whatsoever for this change.

HOMOGENIZED MILK is put through a machine costing but a few hundred dollars which blows compressed air through it. The globules are broken up and the cream will no longer rise. After installation of the machine, there

is virtually no further cost. Yet year after year, the Trust charges the extra cent which amounts to millions in extra profits. The present price of homogenized milk, delivered to the home, of 28 cents a quart, is truly reaching a prohibitive point.

These facts have their reflection in the record profits of the big companies, a feature about which Elliott is thunderously silent. Of the two giants in the field, Borden, a Rockefeller concern, shows

only asking this question last week. They were demanding action to prevent the layoffs from mushrooming into an economic crisis.

In the steel center of Canton, Ohio, 85 laid-off steel workers demonstrated before the gates of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. In Washington, 18 representatives of New England locals of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers sought government action to ease unemployment. Also in Washington a delegation of farm equipment workers belonging to the independent United Electrical Workers buttonholed Congressmen and Administration spokesmen urging that something be done about layoffs and shutdowns in their industry.

The biggest union in the country, the CIO United Auto Workers, has scheduled a national conference on unemployment in Washington Dec. 6-7.

EVEN AS THESE actions occurred, were announced new layoffs and shutdowns took place, such as: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. closed down five open hearth furnaces in Pittsburgh. . . . Caterpillar Tractor at Peoria laid off another 2,000 workers. . . . Layoffs continue in auto with total production expected to fall 27 percent this month. . . . U.S. Steel's Irvin Works laid off 500, the Isabella blast furnace down with 350, Open Hearth Number 3 in Homestead down with 1,500.

The crisis signs are increasing as the CIO News noted last week in listing indications of "the developing economic recession." Among these signs, some of which were listed by the CIO News, are:

• FARM PRICES are now 11.5 percent below last year. (See article by Rob Hall on page 3).

• CUT IN WORKING HOURS and average weekly wages. Overtime is disappearing with the average work week in mid-September down to 36.9 hours. Average weekly wages dropped \$1.20 in one month to \$70.49 (before deductions).

• EMPLOYMENT dropped from August to September, instead of showing a normal increase. In October, production again failed to move forward, remaining at the September level, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Falling orders for machine tools indicated that the long period of high plant and equipment expenditures, a main prop of the post war boom, was coming to an end. New orders for machine tools fell 24 percent between August and September. Executive of steel, bellwether of all industries, were predicting that production would drop to 85 percent of capacity by Christmas—which would mean layoffs and short time for at least 100,000 steel workers.

• RETAIL PRICES, however, continued to climb, hitting another all time high last week. The 1939 dollar is now estimated to be worth 54.7 cents, compared with 55.6 cents a year ago.

• CONSUMER CREDIT also continued to climb, with the total at a record \$21 billion. But repossessions have also show a sudden spurt as workers and farmers find themselves unable to meet payments. The Wall Street Journal reported "Repossessions of autos and appliances. . . . are at post-war highs for many lenders."

• PROFITS, however, hit new marks for the big corporations in the first nine months of this year compared with the first nine months of 1932. Here's a sampling: U. S.

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

### Women's Wages 44% of Men's Lewis Answers Press Lie

WOMEN WORKERS' average wages are only 44 percent of those received by men, a Labor Department Women's Bureau study revealed last week. In 1931, the report found, medium income of women was \$1,045; for men it was \$3,000. Eighty-one percent of all women workers earned less than \$2,500 compared with 37 percent of men who earned less than that figure.

JOHN L. LEWIS took on Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald. In a note delivered to McCormick's office, the mine leader charged the publisher with printing a "lie." Lewis charge came into reply to an editorial that reshaped the fabrication that Lewis was responsible for the "bloody Williamson County fights in the 1922 Illinois coal strike in which miners were shot down by company guards. Reason for the paper's attack on Lewis was his blast at an earlier article assailing the union's pension and welfare fund.

LONGSHOREMEN in New York were still caught in the middle in the fight between the AFL-ILA, the Ryan-headed ILA and the shipowners. A three-member federal court reserved decision on a challenge to the constitutionality of state-controlled screening halls. Meanwhile, the AFL-ILA challenged the right of the ILA to be on an NLRB ballot, on the ground that ILA is company dominated because leaders took bribes.

UNEMPLOYMENT threat in the oil industry was the subject of a long article in the newspaper of the CIO Oil Workers. It warned the industry is curtailing operations and laying off workers just as it reported record profits. It said layoffs should be met by shortening hours and by "productivity wage increases," noting that "pushbutton processes" were cutting down the size of the labor force.



JOHN L. LEWIS

UNITY IN ACTION brought results from the giant International Shoe Co. AFL and CIO Shoe unions put up a joint bargaining campaign and won virtually identical settlements, providing an escalator wage agreement, with present average hourly wage of \$1.22 as the minimum, a modified union shop and welfare and hospitalization benefits.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR workers are taking a strike vote to break negotiations deadlock. Vote is being conducted by International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

INJUNCTION banned mass-picketing at strikebound North American Aviation in Los Angeles. A similar injunction, issued earlier, limited picketing at North American's plant in Columbus, O. Strike is led by CIO Auto Workers and supported by AFL Machinists.

SOCIAL SECURITY is expected to come under attack in next session of Congress. Labor sees blast coming from the report of the committee headed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) investigating social security. Curtis once attacked social security as "unmoral" and has indicated that he would rather have private companies handle the social security funds.

## Government Gives Brush-off to Labor In Aircraft Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike of 33,000 workers of North American Aviation Co.—on since Oct. 23—may spread to the bulk of the plane industry as the auto and machinists' unions get a view of the new White House role in collective bargaining.

For the first time since World War II began, the administration in Washington takes the position that a company's anti-union objective takes precedence even over government armament orders.

The United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists, the two largest unions in the aircraft field, are collaborating under a mutual assistance and no-raiding pact. With the IAM's negotiations for workers of Douglas, Consolidated-Vultee, Pratt & Whitney and Lockheed at the crisis stage and past deadlines, representatives of both unions are holding periodic strategy meetings in Los Angeles, main center of the aircraft industry.

WITH NORTH AMERICAN first in line of the current round of aircraft negotiations, the unions counted on this company setting the pattern of a raise of about 25 cents an hour to bring the industry in line with auto industry levels. But they had also, appar-

ently, counted on the traditional government intervention in disputes affecting armament orders. They expected to avoid a strike by enlisting the usual "the country is in danger" cry of the government to get a good settlement. That is where they met their big disappointment, and the first of the strikes affecting plants in Los Angeles, Fresno and Columbus, Ohio, was on. The companies want to take on the unions and the administrations tells them to go ahead.

John W. Livingston, vice-president of the UAW and director of its aircraft division, disclosed that the union was on the verge of striking North American a year ago to obtain wage equalization with auto, but yielded to a plea of the government to hold off on account of the "Korean war effort."

AT THAT TIME the union was assured by the Wage Stabilization Act that it would receive a 15 percent raise. (Continued on Page 13)



## THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Move to Bolster School Jimcrow
- Judge Revokes Florida Law

**RACIST DESPERATION** to head off a U. S. Supreme Court decision against jimcrow schools showed this week in Southern Governors' Conference, held in Hot Springs, Ark., and in the capitals of South Carolina and Mississippi. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, again shook his fist at the nation's high tribunal, calling any attempt to give Negro school children equality in education a "sociological calamity," while Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi asked the legislature for \$49 million for Negro schools, and South Carolina James F. Byrnes reported he had floated an \$86 million bond issue. But figures from both states' educational heads reveal that it would take hundreds of millions of dollars to equalize school elementary properties, alone, and additional millions to provide colleges, universities and add necessary teachers.

It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that the existence of the separate-but-equal (jimcrow) doctrine as a policy of government is nothing but a cloak for the robbery of little children and that the only equal education is the unsegregated kind.

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GEORGE S. MITCHELL, a Georgia white educator, told a recent meeting of the Virginia Teachers Association that the South is coming to "see that the best education is education together." Mitchell advised an applauding audience not to fear the end of jimcrow schools and predicted that an industrial South would have to act as an ordinary industrial society.

A JACKSONVILLE, FLA., judge declared a law unconstitutional limiting sentence to 25 years in the case of rape and sentenced Charles Copeland, a 22-year-old Negro to death. Meantime in two cases involving white defendants, one of whom had been found guilty of raping a 14-year-old Negro girl, juries recommended mercy and the defendants can receive from one year to life imprisonment.

JIMCROW WAS UPHELD this week by the Fifth United States Circuit Court in Atlanta when in a 2-1 decision A. P. Tureaud, Jr., the first Negro to be admitted to Louisiana State University, was again banned from that institution. Tureaud had won a decision in the United States District Circuit Court in New Orleans. The Circuit Court ruled that Judge J. Skelly of New Orleans had exceeded his authority in ruling that young Tureaud, who is only 17, could attend the combined arts and sciences and law courses at LSU.



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## Fight Opens for City New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

is now in a position to re-activate its district legislative machines. Not only the CIO but AFL locals and Independent unions can be brought together for a common legislative program.

The Balch statement was welcomed in trade union circles as a sign that the Democratic Party is committed to pushing its pro-labor and positive demands on behalf of the people. It was the first time that the state Democratic leaders had openly demanded immediate action to rescind the fare and rent gouge.

Additional support for the Balch position from Labor, Negro and fraternal organizations, from consumer tenants and small business groups, from civil service employees and the leaders of the dynamic protest movement against the Dewey-Impellitteri budget last April at City Hall could force the Governor to put the rent and fare issues on the Special Session agenda of the Legislature on Nov. 17.

LABOR can exert its influence, too, on the political struggles taking place within the Democratic camp for dominant positions of leadership. In Brooklyn the resignation of county chairman Kenneth Sutherland has evoked a political tug-of-war with some erstwhile Impellitteri and Farley adherents seeking to slip into power.

The trade unions unfortunately have seldom sought to influence the selection of Democratic county or district leaders; have rarely stopped into local primary fights and have generally stayed away from the internal struggles which can-and have-affected the direction and policies of the Democratic Party in New York City and state. With James A. Farley, the anti-New Deal and Franco-loving conspirator still seeking a dominant role in the Democratic Party, labor has a great interest in who becomes the new Brooklyn county leader—the head of the largest Democratic organization in the nation.

There are three leading contenders for the Sutherland post—James A. Mangano of the Eighth A.D., Joseph T. Sharkey of the Fourth A.D. and James T. Pow-

ers, Board of Election Commissioner and 13 A.D. leader. Sharkey is considered an adherent of the Wagner camp.

LABOR AND THE PEOPLE can now move with seven-league boots to clinch commitments made by Wagner and the first Negro Manhattan Borough President, Hulan Jack. Both promised to create special agencies for settling labor disputes, to fight discrimination and to hear proposals from community spokesmen and neighborhood groups throughout the year.

Will Jack bar purchases, work contracts or dealings with any company or agency that discriminates against Negroes or other minorities?

Will Wagner set up a local Fair Employment Practices Committee?

Will the Wagner Administration go to Washington to fight for new low-cost housing in New York City, to block the crippling effects of the Eisenhower 3,500-unit-a-year housing curtailment plan for this city?

Will the Council memorialize and the Board approve funds for a mass city mobilization to Albany at the next session for new schools, new hospitals, new state aid and tax programs?

Will the Wagner government lack labor's fight to the hilt for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law at Albany and the Taft-Hartley Law at Washington?

Will the Democrats fight to wipe out the McCarthyite Feinberg Law?

Will Wagner and labor join to put through the fiscal program of the American Labor Party which could obtain about \$125 million annually through a realistic and honest evaluation of the more than \$19 billion of scandalously under-assessed big business property?

These are some of the key issues involved in the anti-Dewey mandate given by the city last Tuesday.

C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party national secretary, expressed "profound regret" that Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, had resigned both that post and as a member. Baldwin said that while the PP "cannot agree" with Marcantonio's conclusions for resigning—that "ma-

jority" and "minority" differences on ALP tactics had destroyed the party's political effectiveness—"we believe that the ALP in New York, like the PP nationally, has and can continue to play a most important role in bringing the urgent issues" to the voters.

Hailing Marcantonio's decision to continue his fight as an independent, Baldwin said that "one major victory which it is possible for to win in 1954 is the return of Mr. Marcantonio to Congress." He pledged his full support in this fight.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"The Elections and the Daily Worker Policy: What Do the Results Show?"  
\*\*\*\*\*

Alan Max, Managing Editor, Daily Worker, Sunday, Nov. 8, 8:30 P.M. Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Report on Rosenberg-Sobell conference held at Chicago will be given at the Hungarian Restaurant, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx, on Tuesday, Nov. 10. Prominent speakers. Questions answered. Ausp.: Bronx Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. Adm. FREE.

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Doxey A. Wilkerson  
Wednesday 6:30

★ LITERATURE AND REALITY  
Howard Fast  
Wednesday 6:45

★ THE THIRD PARTY QUESTION AND COALITION POLITICS  
Simon Gerson  
Tuesday 6:45

★ THE CRISIS IN U.S. AGRICULTURE  
Charles Coe and Lem Harris  
Monday 8:30

★ WAR, PEACE AND ECONOMIC CRISIS: A Theoretical Analysis  
David Goldway  
Monday 6:45

★ NATURALISM AND REALISM IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS  
V. J. Jerome  
Tuesday 8:30-10:30

★ MCCARTHYISM AND FASCISM: A Theoretical Analysis  
Samuel Coleman  
Tuesday 8:30

★ THE SOVIET UNION: Eye-witness Report  
Joseph Clark  
Tuesday 6:45

★ ON CONTRADICTION  
Harry Wells  
Monday 8:30

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# The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1953

## 'A Wonderful Guy'

NEWARK.

"He's a wonderful guy. I may be prejudiced—but he really is." The speaker, Sophie Stein, wife of Smith Act victim Sid Stein, now held in California under exorbitant bail of \$35,000, just glowed as she spoke quietly but earnestly about "her guy."

"He's the same old Sid you used to know in Jersey, although he lost a lot of weight—he weighs 125 pounds now—and he's aged a lot. But his outlook, his spirit... well, they just can't beat him down."

Sophie has just returned from California, where she saw her husband in the San Francisco county jail. She is busily engaged now in organizing the fight to win Sid's freedom on bail.



SID STEIN

THE REST of us just listened, except to interrupt once in a while to ask a question. After all Sid is OURS. Hundreds of Jersey workers know and love Sid Stein. Thousands of ship, textile, electrical, auto workers benefitted from his leadership when he was in New Jersey. We were more than anxious to hear every little detail about him.

"He's had a tough time... while he was a fugitive from Smith Act injustice, and now in jail. The authorities do everything possible to harass him. Other prisoners told Sid that they were offered inducements to 'make it tough for that guy.' But his relations with the other prisoners is just grand. They have the greatest respect for him and all our people."

"He was thrown into the 'hole' once, and, another time, his commissary rights were taken away. That means he couldn't buy milk and fresh fruit, and the prison diet is—well, it's lousy... mostly tasteless starches. But nothing gets him down. People should write to him—he's especially interested in hearing about what's being done to force peace negotiations."

JERSEYANS are being asked to show their love and affection for Sid by lending money to his wife to get him out on bail. He's been in jail since last August. A legal fight is being made to reduce the exorbitant amount of bail demanded. At the same time the legal fight is going on bail should be raised by his friends in Jersey, so that this sterling fighter for peace, and the interests of the working people, can be freed.

All of Sid's friends in Jersey are urged to get into this fight with \$25, \$50 and \$100 dollar loans. Let's get OUR SID, OUR COMRADE, out of jail and back into the political struggle for the people—where he longs to be.

### Jerseyans Aid 'Worker' Drive

Jerseyites have contributed \$1,754 to The Worker fund campaign, out of a goal of \$2,000. If all readers get behind the drive to complete this week the coupon books sent to all subscribers, and if house parties are organized everywhere within the next couple of weeks, the \$2,000 can be quickly topped.

## Baptists in New Jersey Hit Congressional Probes

ASBURY PARK

THE NEW JERSEY Baptist Convention—held here last week—hit hard at smear techniques used by various Congressional committees.

A resolution, passed unanimously, deplored the "readiness of Congressional investigation committees to credit and publicize unfounded rumors and unsubstantiated opinions, to the detriment of the character of persons under their surveillance."

The church group's resolution called for "concerted action and consistent pressure" to guarantee that any investigation of unlawful activities "be done within the safeguards of the Bill of Rights and of recognized practices of jurisprudence."

Church members were urged to "stand fast in their belief and adherence to their traditional principles of civil and religious rights," and were asked to "raise their voices in effective protest" when these rights are violated.

MEANWHILE, there was other activity throughout the state—both good and bad—on the McCarthy front. At Ft. Dix, a new regulation

restricting the correspondence of GI's was put into effect. Soldiers are to be "discouraged" from writing to or receiving mail from anyone not personally known to them. Reasons given by the brass for the unusual regulation were "security requirements" and necessity to thwart "subversive" elements.

In Perth Amboy, 17 new certified public accountants were forced to take a loyalty oath. Joseph Thieberg, chairman of the N. J. State Board of Public Accountants, said that from now on, every licensee will be required to take the oath.

In nearby New Brunswick 55-year-old Anthony Eszterhay was seized by immigration officials and held for deportation. Eszterhay was arrested at Marlboro State Hospital, where he had been under care for a nervous disorder. He was charged with being a member of the International Workers Order, and a former member of the Communist Party.

Over in Boss Kenny's bailiwick, Jersey City, Police Chief McNamara ordered a drive that removed copies of "From Here to Eternity" from book store shelves. Detectives "requested" book sellers to remove the book. Withdrawal was "voluntary," said McNamara who acted on a request from James Butler of Hudson County Holy Name Society.

KURT ENOCH, president of a firm that publishes pocket-sized books, including the banned volume, ordered his attorney to investigate with a view to taking legal action against the police chief's censorship.

At Ft. Monmouth, more civilians were suspended as a result of McCarthy's latest spy scare hoax. No reasons were given for the suspensions. One of the newly suspended employees protested bitterly that he was a well known anti-communist in his community.

HOWEVER, the witchhunters

were not having everything their own way. A Princeton University professor, Dr. Hugh H. Wilson, declared that membership in the Communist Party is not a proper basis for hiring or firing teachers. Wilson, speaking to 450 people, at the second annual Frontiers of Freedom Conference, assailed the practice of forcing teachers and public school employees to sign loyalty oaths.

It is "ironic" said Wilson, head of Princeton's Department of Politics, "that as mass education has developed in the United States, it has come to be increasingly undemocratic and authoritarian."

AN ATTACK on a city ordinance requiring a license for newspaper publishers was heard by the State's Supreme Court in Trenton last week. Harry Green, attorney for Benjamin Verresse, publisher of the Absecon "Weekly News," said that a newspaper publisher was not a proper subject for mercantile licensing.

The New Jersey Press Association filed a "friend of the court" brief supporting the publisher. "That the publication of newspapers, involving as it does the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, is a unique enterprise... quite different from the ordinary business, is indicated by the cloak of protection that the courts, under the Constitutional guaranty, has given to it," said the Association's brief.

SEVERAL LETTERS also appeared in local papers in the state differing with McCarthy's aims and methods. One writer in the Trenton Times said "McCarthy is out of step with the times... political demagogues are out of style... it is time for all decent Americans to... to put an effective end to such undignified political demagoguery."

## NEWARK CHARTER VICTORY REPUDIATES REDBAITERS

NEWARK

AN OUTPOURING of Newark voters dumped the discredited, outmoded, undemocratic city commission government into the ash can here Tuesday by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. The voters approved the charter commission's proposal for a strong mayor-council form with 5 councilmen elected from wards and 4 at large.

Under the new set up there will be a real opportunity to smash Negro discrimination in government, and elect a Negro for the first time to the city's ruling body. Progressives are hailing the victory as a democratic advance for the city.

A wide coalition of labor (AFL-CIO), Negro organizations, busi-

ness groups, women and civic clubs urged a "yes" vote for the new charter. The only opposition came from 3 City Commissioners—Keenan, Ellenstein and Bon-tempo—plus their personal political machines and hangers on.

Commissioner of Public Safety Keenan, the perfect example of a McCarthyite red-baiter, tried to make Communism the main issue in the charter campaign. He criticized the Charter study group for permitting the Communist Party to express its views at a public hearing in City Hall. Under the slogan of "What's good for the Communists is no good for Newark," Keenan urged and predicted defeat for the charter proposal.

## JERSEY VOTE 'SMASHING BLOW TO REACTION,' SAYS STATE CP

THE STATE BOARD of the Communist Party of New Jersey called Tuesday's vote a "smashing blow to reaction," and said Nov. 3 "can mark the beginning of a counter-offensive to elect liberal, pro-labor, anti-McCarthy candidates from a majority of districts in the crucial 1954 Congressional elections." The Communist statement said:

New Jersey voters delivered a smashing blow to reaction in last Tuesday's election. The landslide defeat for Troast, big business, McCarthy backed candidates, by 155,000 votes, is an overwhelming protest against the anti-labor reactionary offensive of the Eisenhower administration. The election of Robert Meyner is a mandate for a people's program in the state, for progressive, liberal legislation to meet the pressing needs of labor, the Negro people, farmers and youth. The election returns are a stinging rebuke to corrupt and crime-ridden politicians in both parties.

The brilliant victory of Harrison Williams Jr. over his Republican opponent Hetfield in a special election in the 6th Congressional District by 2,000 votes is a most vivid demonstration of the peoples' desire to elect pro-labor, liberal, anti-McCarthy candidates. Hetfield, who dug deep in the arsenal of McCarthyism for his campaign platform, was met head on by a vigorous coalition of labor, liberal

Democrats and independent Republicans whose sharp attacks on McCarthyism, red-baiting and Taft-Hartleyism won them the support of the people.

It is significant that among the issues tackled by Williams was support of big power negotiations and a seat for India in the Korea peace conference. His Republican opponent on the other hand fully embraced the warmongering position of the administration. Thus the deep desires of the people for peace also found expression in this nationally decisive campaign.

The victory for the charter referendum in Newark by 24,000 majority is another highlight of the attacks on the people against bossism and corruption. The red-baiting offensive against charter reform led by Commissioner Keenan went down to resounding defeat. It is to the credit of the powerful labor, liberal and Negro peoples organization that they did not stoop to the level of the red-baiters but rallied the people on the basic issues related to government reforms.

New Jersey voters have demonstrated the undeniable facts that unity of the people around program and candidates can set reaction back on its heels. Nov. 3, 1953 can mark the beginning of a counter-offensive to elect liberal, pro-labor, anti-McCarthy candidates from a majority of districts in the crucial 1954 Congressional elections.

## SHOP TALK

### How to Curb Runaway Shops

RUNAWAY SHOPS have become a big problem in New Jersey... So much so that the labor movement today regards this as a key question. In the past few years, many companies have profited and grown rich in Jersey, have gotten away with murder as far as being anything like a just share of the tax burden. Now they have cut loose and lit out for greener pastures of lower wages, no unions, open shop conditions, and "guarantees" of an ample supply of "unwilling workers."

Forgotten, left to shift for themselves are the employees—many of whom may have 15, 20 or more years of seniority and no prospects of getting a decent job again because of their age! They've given the best years of their lives on the assembly lines, in the foundries and in the machine shops. Their reward is the scrap heap in the interest of the bosses drive for maximum profits.

IN THE ELECTION campaign just concluded, the two Communist Party candidates for State Assembly—Charlie Nusser in Essex and Bert Salwen in Mercer—came forward with a proposal for state legislation that would impede the runaway employers.

They proposed state legislation that would:

1. Establish the right of every worker to his job.
2. Provide by law payment of severance pay to every worker in any shop where they try the runaway game.

Under the second point, both Communist candidates proposed severance payments that would discourage, if not stop, the closing down and moving out of factories.

WORKERS with one to five years' seniority would be entitled to a flat \$1,000 severance payment. As the length of service increased the amount of severance pay would increase to the point where the greedy corporations would find it economically unfeasible to run out.

Sounds like a good idea to us. The labor movement would do well to begin to fight for some kind of legislation of this type. With signs of economic stagnation growing in Jersey, the runaway shop problem is apt to become more and more of a menace to the labor movement. And it can always be held over the heads of the workers and their unions to lower wages and worsen conditions—even when they don't actually move out.



# Rebuke to Ike and McCarthyism

## 'We're in Trouble' Says GOP

### PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Vol. XVIII, No. 45  
16 Pages

NOVEMBER 8, 1953  
Price 10 Cents

By ROB F. HALL

"WE ARE IN TROUBLE," Republican national chairman Leonard Hall admitted Wednesday after he had read Tuesday's election returns. GOP candidates, campaigning almost everywhere on the issue of Eisenhower policies, suffered major defeats in New York City, several upstate New York cities, in two important New Jersey races, and in Connecticut.

Following within three weeks the upset in Wisconsin's ninth congressional district when a Democrat backed by labor and the farmers decisively defeated the GOP candidate in a traditional Republican area; the question being asked was: Is there a definite anti-Eisenhower trend which foreshadows a change in Congress in 1954?

On this there seemed general

agreement: the defeat of Republican candidates in key posts and the increased Democratic majorities in others reflected a widespread popular rebuke to the Eisenhower big business administration. In one congressional district, New Jersey's Sixth, it was a direct repudiation to McCarthy and his antics.

George Meany, president of the AFL, hailed the GOP setbacks as a sign of the voters' disgust with "promises without performances." The issue was clearly the policies of Eisenhower, Meany said, and the results prove that "an admirable personality is no substitute for performance." The American people will not move backward nor tolerate a loss of the gains made by labor over many years of struggle, said Meany.

JACK KROLL, director of CIO-PAC, declared that the election results revealed the people's anger "at the high-handed methods of business in taking over and running the government. I hope the Eisenhower administration will take heed and change its course."

One phase of the elections which has not been highlighted by the commercial press was the progress made in greater Negro representation. In New York, Hulan Jack, Democrat, was the first Negro ever elected to be Manhattan borough president. In Brooklyn, a Negro was elected to the municipal court for the first time when Lewis S. Flagg, Democrat, was victorious mainly as a result of the active campaigning of his neighbors, trade unionists and the Negro people.

In Detroit, Charles Diggs, Jr., a Negro candidate for the traditionally jimcrow city council polled 137,896 votes, losing by the narrow margin of 4,948. Diggs had labor backing.

In Bronx county New York, a Negro, Walter Gladwin, and a Puerto Rican, Felipe N. Torres, were elected to the state assembly on the Democratic ticket, marking the first time in history these minority groups in this county won representation at Albany.

THE NEW YORK CITY elections constituted a specific repudiation of a political cabal headed by reactionary Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and including Jim Farley, the inveterate anti-New Dealer, Vincent Impellitteri, former mayor, and various rabid McCarthyites and anti-

(Continued on Page 11)

## Her Majesty Brought Her Swastika Along

By JOSEPH NORTH

I WOULD not cross the street to ogle the elegant Greek King and his red-headed queen who rode down Broadway under the flying tickertape this week. It is hard for me to overcome my old-fashioned prejudices. I was educated in our public schools and little Miss Brown in the second grade (I hope McCarthy hasn't got her yet) made King George III so vivid to me that I still recoil when I see ermine.

I could not abide the Pepsodent smile of royalty and I bridled at the photographs of Queen Fredericka, even though she is undeniably a pretty monarch which is rare for that species.

I know a few things about her that have been hidden from the rest of our people and which reduces her pulchritude to zero for me. I do not feel like an elderly curmudgeon because I fail to glow when I learn of her cute behavior with the photographers and the official gladhangers.

QUEEN FREDERICKA is German-born, of German royalty, and was the first woman in her land to don the uniform of the Hitler Deutsch-Maedchen. She heiled prettily in the company of the beefy oberlieutenants. Despite her winsome mannerisms and her photogenic talent I cannot help seeing

(Continued on Page 13)



IN NAZI UNIFORMS—Queen Fredericka of Greece and her brothers, in Nazi uniform, as they appeared on a picture postcard distributed by Goebbels in Hitler Germany.

## Why That \$20,000 Is Still Needed

LET US, dear reader, face some facts together.

At press time, you and your fellow readers had contributed \$39,172.72 to the drive for funds necessary to keep this paper publishing. That means that still to go to reach our \$60,000 goal is the sum: \$20,827.28.

We could take this occasion to congratulate you on the amount you have raised, which is almost two-thirds of the way to the goal. We could find in

our hearts many warm words to express our thanks for the letters praising the improvements in the paper, citing this and that feature which you have particularly liked, and enclosing money which we know did not come easily.

But the fact is that neither we nor you can take off time now for such pleasant exchanges. The fact remains that we are more than \$20,000 short of a goal which has been determined by

minimum necessity.

We need that \$20,000 to pay for our printing. We need it to buy newsprint. We need it to pay for ink. We need it to send our reporters out to cover important news developments, and we need it to pay for the telegrams and telephone calls so essential to the publishing of a newspaper. We need it, while we are being frank, to guarantee our staff and their families the food they eat and the shelter

over their heads.

The question we direct to you is what YOU can do to help us go the rest of the way. If you have not yet contributed, can you now, today, without further delay, send us ten, five, or two dollars? If you have already contributed, can you make it a little more. The address: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

For the fact, dear reader, is that OUR dollar is really needed.

### More Election News on P. 11

### Inquisitions Hit by Pastors

—See Page 6

### Duck Island Frame-Up

—See Page 6

### Layoffs Add Up To Trouble

—See Page 2

### Farmers' Side Of the Story

—See Page 3

### Japanese Film On Hiroshima

—See Page 8

### Bare 'Atrocities' As Old Hoax

—See Page 4

### Two Immortals; The Rosenbergs

—See Page 7

### The 1c Rise in Milk Prices

—See Page 2

## Exclusive Envoy Admits Rhee Started War

See Page 5



CLOUD ON HORIZON DISTURBS LABOR

# How Many Layoffs Make a Depression?

By BERNARD BURTON

LAYOFFS at Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria or at U.S. Steel in Homestead do not make a depression. But if the layoffs spread, as they are, how long before they add up to full scale unemployment—and depression? Workers in many parts of the country were not only asking this question last week.



## Why New Yorkers Pay 1 Cent More Milk

It's a Squeeze on Workers and Farmers

By CYRUS CHASE

FOR SHEER ARROGANCE, someone should present a handsome award to Francis R. Elliott, president of the Borden Farm Products Co. and spokesman of the giant milk monopoly. He has announced that the one cent boost in the price of milk in the New York area "is made necessary" by the wage increase won by deliverymen and dairy workers, and by the increase in price received by farmers last month.

Everything about the Elliott statement is misleading and calculated to turn the people's wrath away from the guilty party. There is no occasion for this rise in consumer price. The wage gain was long overdue—the farmers received but a normal seasonal rise.

As for the workers' case, it should be stated that speedup has been steadily taking place. Improved machinery is putting milk through the pasteurizing heat process required 30 minutes, today it requires but 15 seconds. Just 20 minutes after the strike settlement was reached, milk was moving out on the streets.

Bottling machines now fill and cap bottles at the rate of 150 quarts per minute—fast enough to make two men "dance a constant jig" to fill the cases as the bottles

roll by.

Drivers can now take larger loads on their trucks as paper containers displace glass and eliminate returns. Each milkman now has more stops, more steps, more collections. The extra \$1.70 per day is earned several times over.

ELLIOTT announced that the farmers were given a price rise. Actually, it turns out to be purely seasonal—absolutely without occasion for raising consumer prices. The Market Administration announced a 23 cents raise per hundred pounds for fluid milk on Oct. 15. This is but nine cents a hundred over November of 1952. Notice this is only for fluid milk which in September amounted to 51 percent of the total for the New York milkshed. For half their milk, the farmers get no rise at all.

Actually, farmers are still receiving less for their milk today than they did a year ago. The Milk Trust has been steadily increasing its margin of profit at the expense of both farmers and consumers. The following table tells the story:

	Net price per qt. to farmer	Store price per qt.	Spread per qt.
January, 1952	10.9	23	12.1
January, 1953	9.6	22	12.4
June, 1952	8.4	20.5	12.1
June 1953	7.8	21	13.2
September, 1952	10.6	22	11.4
September, 1953	10.0	23.5	13.5

In addition to its steadily rising price spread, the Trust has many other devices for maintaining its super-profits. For example, homogenized milk costs an extra cent, even though there is no reason whatsoever for this change.

HOMOGENIZED MILK is put through a machine costing but a few hundred dollars which blows compressed air through it. The globules are broken up and the cream will no longer rise. After installation of the machine, there

is virtually no further cost. Yet year after year, the Trust charges the extra cent which amounts to millions in extra profits. The present price of homogenized milk, delivered to the home, of 28 cents a quart, is truly reaching a prohibitive point.

These facts have their reflection in the record profits of the big companies, a feature about which Elliott is thunderously silent. Of the two giants in the field, Borden, a Rockefeller concern, show-

(Continued on Page 12)

only asking this question last week. They were demanding action to prevent the layoffs from mushrooming into an economic crisis.

In the steel center of Canton, Ohio, 85 laid-off steel workers demonstrated before the gates of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. In Washington, 18 representatives of New England locals of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers sought government action to ease unemployment. Also in Washington a delegation of farm equipment workers belonging to the independent United Electrical Workers buttonholed Congressmen and Administration spokesmen urging that something be done about layoffs and shutdowns in their industry.

The biggest union in the country, the CIO United Auto Workers, has scheduled a national conference on unemployment in Washington Dec. 6-7.

EVEN AS THESE actions occurred of were announced new layoffs and shutdowns took place, such as: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. closed down five open hearth furnaces in Pittsburgh. . . . Caterpillar Tractor at Peoria laid off another 2,000 workers. . . . Layoffs continue in auto with total production expected to fall 27 percent this month. . . . U.S. Steel's Irvin Works laid off 500, the Isabella blast furnace down with 350, Open Hearth Number 3 in Homestead down with 1,500.

The crisis signs are increasing as the CIO News noted last week in listing indications of "the developing economic recession." Among these signs, some of which were listed by the CIO News, are:

• FARM PRICES are now 11.5 percent below last year. (See article by Rob Hall on page 3).

• CUT IN WORKING HOURS and average weekly wages. Overtime is disappearing with the average work week in mid-September down to 36.9 hours. Average weekly wages dropped \$1.20 in one month to \$70.49 (before deductions).

• EMPLOYMENT dropped from August to September, instead of showing a normal increase. In October, production again failed to move forward, remaining at the September level, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Falling orders for machine tools indicated that the long period of high plant and equipment expenditures, a main prop of the post war boom, was coming to an end. New orders for machine tools fell 24 percent between August and September. Executive of steel, bellwether of all industries, were predicting that production would drop to 85 percent of capacity by Christmas—which would mean layoffs and short time for at least 100,000 steel workers.

• RETAIL PRICES, however, continued to climb, hitting another all time high last week. The 1939 dollar is now estimated to be worth 54.7 cents, compared with 55.6 cents a year ago.

• CONSUMER CREDIT also continued to climb, with the total at a record \$21 billion. But repossession have also show a sudden spurt as workers and farmers find themselves unable to meet payments. The Wall Street Journal reported "Repossessions of autos and appliances. . . . are at post-war highs for many lenders."

• PROFITS, however, hit new marks for the big corporations in the first nine months of this year compared with the first nine months of 1952. Here's a sampling: U. S.

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

### • Women's Wages 44% of Men's • Lewis Answers Press Lie

WOMEN WORKERS' average wages are only 44 percent of those received by men, a Labor Department Women's Bureau study revealed last week. In 1951, the report found, medium income of women was \$1,045; for men it was \$3,000. Eighty-one percent of all women workers earned less than \$2,500 compared with 37 percent of men who earned less than that figure.



JOHN L. LEWIS

JOHN L. LEWIS took on Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald. In a note delivered to McCormick's office, the mine leader charged the publisher with printing a "lie." Lewis' charge came into reply to an editorial that rebashed the fabrication that Lewis was responsible for the "bloody Williamson County fights in the 1922 Illinois coal strike in which miners were shot down by company guards. Reason for the paper's attack on Lewis was his blast at an earlier article assailing the union's pension and welfare fund.

LONGSHOREMEN in New York were still caught in the middle in the fight between the AFL-ILA, the Ryan-headed ILA and the shipowners. A three-member federal court reserved decision on a challenge to the constitutionality of state-controlled screening halls. Meanwhile, the AFL-ILA challenged the right of the ILA to be on an NLRB ballot, on the ground that ILA is company dominated because leaders took bribes.

UNEMPLOYMENT threat in the oil industry was the subject of a long article in the newspaper of the CIO Oil Workers. It warned the industry is curtailing operations and laying off workers just as it reported record profits. It said layoffs should be met by shortening hours and by "productivity wage increases," noting that "pushbutton processes" were cutting down the size of the labor force.

UNITY IN ACTION brought results from the giant International Shoe Co. AFL and CIO Shoe unions put up a joint bargaining campaign and won virtually identical settlements, providing an escalator wage agreement, with present average hourly wage of \$1.22 as the minimum, a modified union shop and welfare and hospitalization benefits.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR workers are taking a strike vote to break negotiations deadlock. Vote is being conducted by International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

INJUNCTION banned mass-picketing at strikebound North American Aviation in Los Angeles. A similar injunction, issued earlier, limited picketing at North American's plant in Columbus, O. Strike is led by CIO Auto Workers and supported by AFL Machinists.

SOCIAL SECURITY is expected to come under attack in next session of Congress. Labor sees blast coming from the report of the committee headed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) investigating social security. Curtis once attacked social security as "unmoral" and has indicated that he would rather have private companies handle the social security funds.

## Government Gives Brush-off to Labor In Aircraft Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike of 38,000 workers of North American Aviation Co.—on since Oct. 23—may spread to the bulk of the plane industry as the auto and machinists' unions get a view of the new White House role in collective bargaining.

For the first time since World War II began, the administration in Washington takes the position that a company's anti-union objective takes precedence even over government armament orders.

The United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists, the two largest unions in the aircraft field, are collaborating under a mutual assistance and no-raiding pact. With the IAM's negotiations for workers of Douglas, Consolidated-Vultee, Pratt & Whitney and Lockheed at the crisis stage and past deadlines, representatives of both unions are holding periodic strategy meetings in Los Angeles, main center of the aircraft industry.

WITH NORTH AMERICAN first in line of the current round of aircraft negotiations, the unions counted on this company setting the pattern of a raise of about 25 cents an hour to bring the industry in line with auto industry levels. But they had also, appar-

ently, counted on the traditional government intervention in disputes affecting armament orders. They expected to avoid a strike by enlisting the usual "the country is in danger" cry of the government to get a good settlement. That is where they met their big disappointment, and the first of the strikes affecting plants in Los Angeles, Fresno and Columbus, Ohio, was on. The companies want to take on the unions and the administrations tells them to go ahead.

John W. Livingston, vice-president of the UAW and director of its aircraft division, disclosed that the union was on the verge of striking North American a year ago to obtain wage-equalization with auto, but yielded to a plea of the government to hold off on account of the "Korean war effort."

AT THAT TIME the union was assured by the Wage Stabilization

(Continued on Page 14)



## Smith Defendants At Robinson Concert

PHILADELPHIA.—The third annual Freedom of the Press concert next Thursday, Nov. 12, promises to be the most successful the group has held. In addition to a fine musical program by Earl Robinson, noted composer and folk singer, and a lecture by Daily Worker editor, Milton Howard, two of Philadelphia's Smith Act defendants have been added to the program.

Robert Klonsky, veteran of

World War II and of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, will make an appearance on behalf of the Philadelphia nine Smith Act challengers. The concert will also honor Walter Lowenfels, former editor of the Pennsylvania Worker, and the only poet among the country's 100 Smith Act defendants.

The concert starts promptly at 8:30 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Philographic Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

## Phila. Press Hides Weir Peace Plan

PHILADELPHIA.—Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corp., told a meeting of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce last month that "if we are to move toward peace . . . we must dispense with the idea that the slightest suggestion of anything but a tough attitude (toward the Soviet Union) is appeasement." His plea for negotiations with the Soviet Union brought to the surface a confused contradiction in the ranks of Pennsylvania's big business group on the question of the government's imperialist war

ON THE one hand, Weir was invited by the Chamber of Commerce, even though they knew that he sharply opposes the get-tough-with-Russia policy now followed by the government. Weir's views on peace have been widely circulated for several months through a pamphlet he wrote, advocating peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, the Philadelphia press virtually suppressed Weir's speech.

Weir spoke for 30 minutes, in a speech of some 3,000 words. A printed copy of his talk was released to the press several days in advance. But he rated exactly 22 words in the Bulletin, and they were buried on page three in a story of some other event that had a headline entirely unrelated to Weir's peace plea.

The Bulletin quoted these words of Weir's speech: "There is only one device, one mechanism, through which we can make the move toward peace. It is the conference table—negotiation."

The Inquirer—the other metropolitan Philadelphia newspaper—quoted the same 22 words—no more.



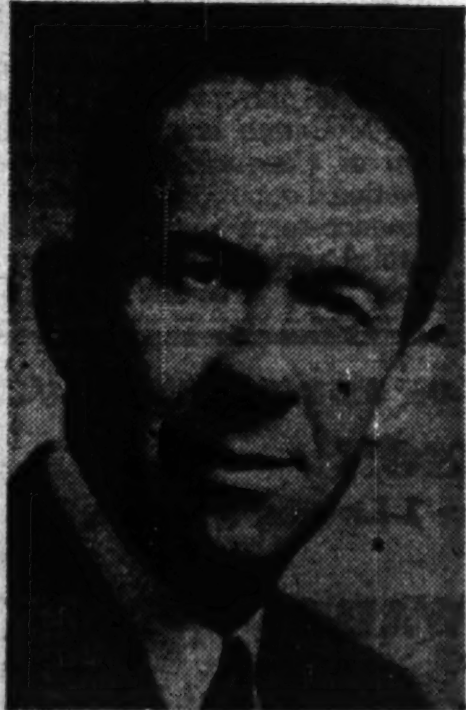
ERNEST T. WEIR

## Steve Nelson's Home Shot At

PITTSBURGH. — Steve Nelson escaped injury last week when a rifle was fired at his house by an assailant, who was still unapprehended at this writing.

Nelson, immediately summoned police, showed them the bullet, which had struck the front door, and demanded an investigation of the attack.

The assault against Nelson is the culmination of a series of provocations against the working class leader which have been instigated by Pittsburgh fascist organizations, and in the local press, ever since his arrest three years ago under Pennsylvania's notorious sedition law.



STEVE NELSON

NELSON HIMSELF related the attack to the recent attempted murder of Bob Thompson in a New York prison, and to the inevitable conclusions to which the cold war policy of "fight Communism" leads. Writing of the attack, he said:

"After what happened with Thompson, it appears that these things are no longer 'news.' Of course these facts stem from the

cesspool in which our ideology is molded today.

"If it is good to murder 'Communists' in Korea and everywhere else, which is what the radio blares, day in and day out—some draw the conclusion that it's a good thing to do it here, too.

"Obviously, we're going to protest this, for I'm confident the people will not accept this fascist-like terrorism."

## Dwindling School Budget Hits Philly Children

By HANNA BAIN

PHILADELPHIA.—The House Un-American Committee has arranged for its investigation of "Communism" in Philadelphia public schools as the annual hearing is being held on the proposed school budget for 1954. The problems involved in getting enough money to run the schools, and seeing that it is well spent, is of far more concern to most parents and teachers.

There will be plenty evidence against the real enemies of the Philadelphia public schools at the budget hearing. These are the firetrap buildings, the overcrowded classrooms, lack of play and recreation space, discrimination practiced against both teachers and pupils, a dwindling school budget, and a scarcity of teachers—to name some of the most obvious ones.

UNSAFE SCHOOL buildings constitute one of the major problems in the schools, it was reported last month to the Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers meeting here. Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, national president of the Congress of Parents and Teachers, addressing the state meeting, declared that one-third of the school buildings in use today are firetraps or are unsanitary.

In this city there are still some 89 old schools built before 1906 which need to be replaced, and approximately the same number which need improvements to make them fire-resistant.

Another problem which the schools are going to face increasingly is the growth in the size of the school population way beyond

the ability of existing facilities to care for the children. Children born during the immediate post war period, when the national birthrate reached a new high are now entering first grades and will overcrowd classrooms for the next 10 years, unless additional new schools are built.

A REPORT of the Philadelphia Committee to Preserve our Schools comments on this need: "If we want our children in uncrowded classrooms, it is clear that we must build much faster than the present rate of 3½ new schools a year."

No public investigation has been conducted into why qualified people are staying away from the teaching profession, though this fact is another major concern of people interested in schools. One main reason is the low salaries offered. Today, more than ever, another reason is the large number of "investigations" like that of the Velde committee to which teachers are being subjected by local as well as Federal witchhunters.

However, no public investigation has ever been made or attempted by responsible officials into jimmie practices that the community have protested over a period of many years.

GROUPS like the Educational Equality League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have pointed out the obvious bias in the hiring of teachers; assignments to schools, the zoning of pupils so that jimcrow schools result in many instances, and the failure to permit Negroes to hold supervisory positions in the school sys-

tem, except in rare instances.

There is much to be "investigated" in the public school system, and much that can be changed by proper authorities. The Velde Committee, however, has not announced any such program—only a witchhunt against Philadelphia's public schools.

Free, democratic public education is the best weapon against the false cold war propaganda spread by the Un-American Committee and its supporters. That is why they are now attacking Philadelphia schools.

### "LET FREEDOM RING" RALLY

For—"Living Bill of Rights"  
To — "Defeat McCarthyism in Pennsylvania"  
To—"Defend Our Schools from Velde and Walters"

HEAR:

HOWARD FAST

Internationally known famous novelist and historian

REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES

Executive Chairman, Episcopal League for Social Action and others

Philographic Auditorium  
2128 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

Thursday, Nov. 19  
8:30 P.M.

Adm.—at door, 65c (tax incl.)

Sponsored by: Penna. Civil Rights Congress, 312 Hardt Bldg., Broad and Columbia Ave., Philadelphia 22, Penna.

## Cop Kills Negro Youth

PITTSBURGH.—A 15 year old Negro youth was shot and killed here Oct. 17 by a city detective. The youth was Clifford Cato, Jr., of 2473 Waring Court, Terrace Village Housing Project. The detective was David Capadonna.

According to the boy's father, Clifford had left his home on his bike about 5 p.m. At 9 p.m. the family was notified the boy was dead.

The detective, whom the Pittsburgh Courier reported had been "completely exonerated in the fatal shooting," claims the boy was "prowling" in the rear of a pawnshop over which Capadonna lived, that he fired a shot to warn the boy and another shot to keep him cornered. A third shot hit the youth between the shoulder blade and passed through the heart, killing him immediately.

According to Clifford Cato, Sr., who talked to the detective two days after the shooting, Capadonna said he had frisked the boy and found "no gun, no knife, not even a piece of a stick on him." It was after discovering this that the boy was shot.

Despite the "exoneration" of the officer, many Negroes are convinced that the shooting was murder. Repeated experiences with the police have shown them that where Negroes are concerned, it is a case of "Shooting first, and investigate later."



JAMES E. DOLSEN (right) and Andrew Onda (center) are shown with Ben Careathers, another Pittsburgh Smith Act defendant.

## Frame Dolsen to 20-Year Term

PHILADELPHIA. — Within hours after the handing down of a virtual death sentence on Jim Dolsen and the forfeiture of bail on Andy Onda—both framed under Pennsylvania's anti-sedition law, the Civil Rights Congress here had appealed to 250 leaders throughout the state to protest these actions through the following means:

LETTERS and wires to Gov. Fine protesting the 20-year sentence imposed on Jim Dolsen;

DEMAND the immediate intervention of Gov. Fine to insure the personal safety of Steve Nelson, who was fired upon this week, and of all other Smith Act defendants in the state;

ASK reinstatement of bail for Andy Onda from Judge F. X. O'Brien, of Common Pleas court in Pittsburgh.

DOLSEN, 68 years old, and already facing a five-year jail term

under the Smith Act, was sentenced to an additional 20 years by Judge O'Brien.

In imposing the savage sentence, O'Brien referred to Dolsen's many years' activity in working class struggles as constituting an offense "worse than murder."

The court also decreed that the \$20,000 bail of Andy Onda, who lies gravely ill in New York, be forfeited because of his inability to make the trip to Pittsburgh for sentencing.

Onda, victim of a serious heart ailment, is also partially paralyzed as the result of a stroke suffered last week. His doctors had previously warned that his removal would possibly prove fatal. Despite the report of the doctors, Judge O'Brien insisted upon the appearance of the sick man. The only concession the court would make was to appoint a court physician to examine Onda before considering the reinstatement of his bail.



## Pennsylvania Fights McCarthyism . . .

# Press Hits Un-Americans

PHILADELPHIA. — The probe of Philadelphia public schools by the House Committee on Un-American Activities was severely criticized in an editorial which appeared last week in the Washington Post. The editorial has been reprinted in the Philadelphia Bulletin, it upheld the traditional practice of keeping schools under local control, and decried the interference of Federal authorities in the local system.

The Post editorial echoed the feelings of leading educators and organizations here, it quoted the president of the Philadelphia Board of Education, Walter Biddle Saul: "there has never been any subversive teaching in any public school in this city, and our administrative officers have been alert to see that there is no such teaching and will continue to be so alert."

BASING ITS contention on the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, the Post stated that the powers of Congress are specifically limited, and certainly do not include power to administer local schools.

"The American Federal system will be destroyed," the editorial warned, if Congress does not stay out of local affairs.

A SIMILAR NOTE was sounded in a statement made by the Teachers' Union of Philadelphia: "The real stake are the schools themselves. Control of the schools has been and is the aim," they said.

### Editor Bares Role Of Sen. McCarthy

PHILADELPHIA. — Senator Joseph McCarthy's role in fostering anti-Semitism and racial hatred was exposed last week by Louis Harap, editor of Jewish Life, at a meeting of 200 people at the YMHA.

Sara Wright, young Philadelphia Negro poet, gave a reading of "American Voices," by Walter Lowenfels, a Smith Act defendant. The cultural program also included a group of Jewish interpretive dances by Yehudit and Beza-

### Met Danseuse In Recital Here

PHILADELPHIA. — Janet Collins, premier danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera Company, thrilled a large audience at the Academy of Music last Saturday night with a dance concert given for the benefit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The performance was under the sponsorship of the Girl Friends of Philadelphia, chapter of a national organization of Negro women dedicated to a program of charity and social activities.



REP. VELDE

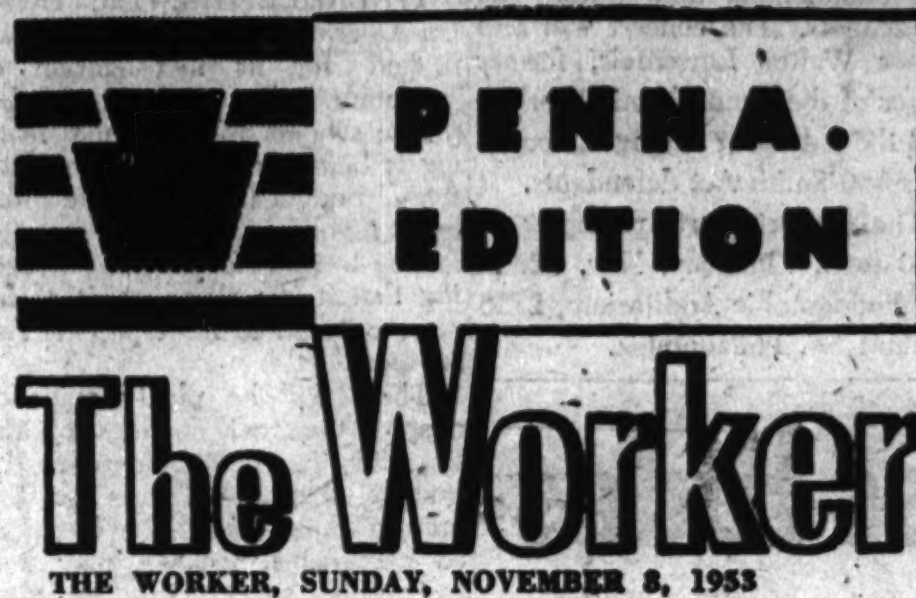
pointing out that Board of Education sources have declared that they have no evidence of subversive acts or teachings.

Among the protests against the Velde Committee's subpoenaing 34 Philadelphia teachers, was a letter featured in the Bulletin the letter, signed by M. B. Effe, was a strong statement against "intemperate language" used by local officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who have criticized the Board of Education.

ANOTHER view of the Velde committee probe was given by author Carey McWilliams, an editor of the Nation, speaking at the Frankford Friends' forum, Nov. 1, on the topic "The Witchhunt to Date." He pointed out that opportunities for effective opposition to McCarthyism were now increasing.

### HOW PENNA. STANDS IN WORKER DRIVE

PENNSYLVANIANS have contributed \$745 toward a statewide goal of \$2,000 in The Worker's campaign to raise \$60,000 from its readers in order to guarantee publication. Have you sent in your contribution? Mail it to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.



## Jewish Groups Rap McCarthyites

PHILADELPHIA. — The opposition to McCarthyism in Philadelphia has assumed greater proportions in recent weeks, embracing various strata of the population. Especially is this true among the Jewish people who are since the despicable smear by the Velde committee of highly respected religious leaders, the late Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Judah L. Magnus.

ON SEPT. 21 a debate was held at the YMHA on "Have Senate Committees Abused Their Powers?" This debate was sponsored by the B'nai B'rith with District Attorney Richardson Dilworth taking the affirmative against Roy Cohn, chief counsel of the McCarthy committee, defending McCarthyism. 1,200 people attended the debate and vigorously applauded every exposure of the antics and evils of the McCarthyites.

In its issue of Sept. 25, the Jewish Times editorially attacked character assassination by the various investigating committees. It rightfully declared that:

"The reckless use of hearsay and unfounded evidence by gov-

ernment officials and agencies in so-called Communist investigations, which has resulted in unfair and irreparable damage, has long been a subject of national concern."

IN ITS EDITORIAL of Oct. 2, the Jewish Times urges the people to shed its apathy and enter the struggle against reaction.

In states: "Apathy on the part of too many makes it possible for the Washington administration to ignore the demands of the J. C. R. C. and other interested agencies and groups for changes in the McCarran-Walter immigration law."

ANOTHER EXPRESSION of anti-McCarthyism was heard at the installation of officers of the Jewish Community Relations Council: Mr. Nathan L. Edelstein, accepting the presidency of the J. C. R. C. blasted McCarthyism as a threat to the civil rights of the people and pledged continued struggle against "this shocking abuse of the power of investigation," which is destroying the civil rights of the minority groups.

# Rally Against Immigration Law

PHILADELPHIA. — The effects of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act, and developments in the citywide movement for its repeal, will be discussed at the next monthly meeting of the Council to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act and Defend American Citizenship.

The meeting scheduled for Wed-

nesday, Nov. 18, will be held in Room 207, at the YMHA, Broad and Pine Sts., at 8:30 p.m.

SIL ROTENBERG, prominent Jewish people's leader and executive secretary of Jewish People's Fraternal Order in this city, will discuss the application of the McCarran Act in Philly and the movement for repeal.

Sydney Miller, acting executive secretary of the Council will deal with "the growing conspiracy" in Congress to prevent action on the Walter-McCarran law in the next session of Congress, "despite the vast national opposition to this law" the announcement stated.

A third panel speaker will present an analysis of the Lehman-

Chudoff bill which was introduced in the last session of Congress, and is co-sponsored by 32 Representatives and Senators.

Invitation to the meeting are being extended to over two hundred individuals who formed the Council last February at a Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act.



REP. WALTER

### Walter-McCarran Act

## UE Hits Order to Deport

PITTSBURGH. — UE District Council 6, in a communication to its affiliated locals and delegates, points out that the persistent attacks of the Immigration Dept upon organizer Allen D. McNeil, stems from his record as a fighter for democracy.

The Council letter cites McNeil's role as a volunteer for democracy in the Spanish Civil War, where he was twice wounded, and his years of militant activity in the American labor movement after he came back from Spain.

The Council letter says he was born in Minnesota Oct. 3, 1903. McNeil's birth record, however, was destroyed by fire.

Local FBI stoolpigeons Joseph Mazzei and his wife, Mary, wound up the deportation hearings against McNeil, district organizer here for the United Electrical Workers, by testifying that they had seen him at a party at the Jewish Center last February, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress for the local Smith Act defendants.

Mazzei was played up in the report of the proceedings in the Pittsburgh Press as "the undercover agent who testified before the McCarthy Committee last summer and revealed the assassination plot against the Wisconsin senator."

### 3rd ANNUAL CONCERT AND LECTURE OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

#### Singing — EARL ROBINSON

composer of Ballad for Americans, Joe Hill, The House I Live In, etc., in a program of songs, old and new.

#### Speaking — MILTON HOWARD

Daily Worker Columnist

#### ROBERT KLONSKY

Veteran of World War II, Veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Philadelphia Smith Act Defendant.

#### Honoring — WALTER LOWENFELS

Former editor of the Pennsylvania Worker, Poet, Philadelphia Smith Act Defendant, World War I Veteran.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12 — 8:30 P.M.

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EARL ROBINSON



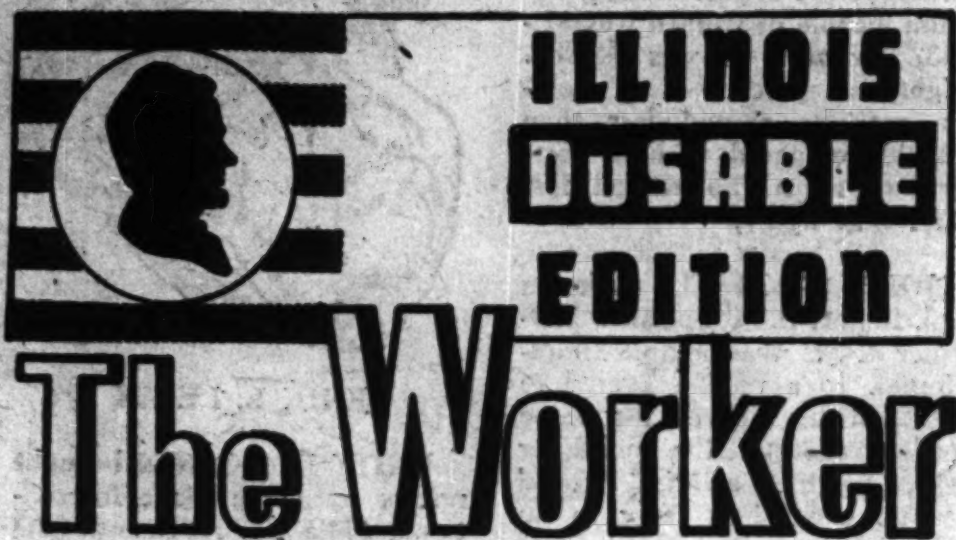
MILTON HOWARD

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# Rebuke to Ike and McCarthyism

## 'We're in Trouble' Says GOP



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NOVEMBER 8, 1953  
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By ROB F. HALL

"WE ARE IN TROUBLE," Republican national chairman Leonard Hall admitted Wednesday after he had read Tuesday's election returns. GOP candidates, campaigning almost everywhere on the issue of Eisenhower policies, suffered major defeats in New York City, several upstate New York cities, in two important New Jersey races, and in Connecticut.

Following within three weeks the upset in Wisconsin's ninth congressional district when a Democrat backed by labor and the farmers decisively defeated the GOP candidate in a traditional Republican area, the question being asked was: Is there a definite anti-Eisenhower trend which foreshadows a change in Congress in 1954?

On this there seemed general

agreement: the defeat of Republican candidates in key posts and the increased Democratic majorities in others reflected a widespread popular rebuke to the Eisenhower big business administration. In one congressional district, New Jersey's Sixth, it was a direct repudiation to McCarthy and his antics.

George Meany, president of the AFL, hailed the GOP setbacks as a sign of the voters' disgust with "promises without performance." The issue was clearly the policies of Eisenhower, Meany said, and the results prove that "an admirable personality is no substitute for performance." The American people will not move backward nor tolerate a loss of the gains made by labor over many years of struggle, said Meany.

JACK KROLL, director of CIO-PAC, declared that the election results revealed the people's anger "at the high-handed methods of business in taking over and running the government. I hope the Eisenhower administration will take heed and change its course."

One phase of the elections which has not been highlighted by the commercial press was the progress made in greater Negro representation. In New York, Hulan Jack, Democrat, was the first Negro ever elected to be Manhattan borough president. In Brooklyn, a Negro was elected to the municipal court for the first time when Lewis S. Flagg, Democrat, was victorious mainly as a result of the active campaigning of his neighbors, trade unionists and the Negro people.

In Detroit, Charles Diggs, Jr., a Negro candidate for the traditionally jimcrow city council polled 137,896 votes, losing by the narrow margin of 4,948. Diggs had labor backing.

In Bronx county New York, a Negro, Walter Gladwin, and a Puerto Rican, Felipe N. Torres, were elected to the state assembly on the Democratic ticket, marking the first time in history these minority groups in this county won representation at Albany.

THE NEW YORK CITY elections constituted a specific repudiation of a political cabal headed by reactionary Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and including Jim Farley, the inveterate anti-New Dealer, Vincent Impellitteri, former mayor, and various rabid McCarthyites and anti-

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## Her Majesty Brought Her Swastika Along

By JOSEPH NORTH

I WOULD not cross the street to ogle the elegant Greek King and his red-headed queen who rode down Broadway under the flying tickertape this week. It is hard for me to overcome my old-fashioned prejudices. I was educated in our public schools and little Miss Brown in the second grade (I hope McCarthy hasn't got her yet) made King George III so vivid to me that I still recoil when I see ermine.

I could not abide the Popsodent smile of royalty and I bridled at the photographs of Queen Frederica, even though she is undeniably a pretty monarch which is rare for that species.

I know a few things about her that have been hidden from the rest of our people and which reduces her pulchritude to zero for me. I do not feel like an elderly curmudgeon because I fail to glow when I learn of her cute behavior with the photographers and the official gladhangers.

QUEEN FREDERICKA is German-born, of German royalty, and was the first woman in her land to don the uniform of the Hitler Deutsch-Maedchen. She heiled prettily in the company of the beefy oberlieutenants. Despite her winsome mannerisms and her photogenic talent I cannot help seeing

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IN NAZI UNIFORMS—Queen Frederica of Greece and her brothers, in Nazi uniform, as they appeared on a picture postcard distributed by Goebbels in Hitler Germany.

## Why That \$20,000 Is Still Needed

LET US, dear reader, face some facts together.

At press time, you and your fellow readers had contributed \$39,172.72 to the drive for funds necessary to keep this paper publishing. That means that still to go to reach our \$60,000 goal is the sum: \$20,827.28.

We could take this occasion to congratulate you on the amount you have raised, which is almost two-thirds of the way to the goal. We could find in

our hearts many warm words to express our thanks for the letters praising the improvements in the paper, citing this and that feature which you have particularly liked, and enclosing money which we know did not come easily.

But the fact is that neither we nor you can take off time now for such pleasant exchanges. The fact remains that we are more than \$20,000 short of a goal which has been determined by

minimum necessity.

We need that \$20,000 to pay for our printing. We need it to buy newsprint. We need it to pay for ink. We need it to send our reporters out to cover important news developments, and we need it to pay for the telegrams and telephone calls so essential to the publishing of a newspaper. We need it, while we are being frank, to guarantee our staff and their families the food they eat and the shelter

over their heads.

The question we direct to you is what YOU can do to help us go the rest of the way. If you have not yet contributed, can you now, today, without further delay, send us ten, five, or two dollars? If you have already contributed, can you make it a little more? The address: P.O. Box 186, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

For the fact, dear reader, is that OUR dollar is really needed.

More Election News on P. 11

Inquisitions Hit by Pastors

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Duck Island Frame-Up

—See Page 6

Layoffs Add Up To Trouble

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Farmers' Side Of the Story

—See Page 3

Japanese Film On Hiroshima

—See Page 8

Bare 'Atrocities' As Old Hoax

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Two Immortals; The Rosenbergs

—See Page 7

The 1c Rise in Milk Prices

—See Page 2

Exclusive Envoy Admits Rhee Started War

See Page 5



CLOUD ON HORIZON DISTURBS LABOR

# How Many Layoffs Make a Depression?

By BERNARD BURTON

LAYOFFS at Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria or at U.S. Steel in Homestead do not make a depression. But if the layoffs spread, as they are, how long before they add up to full scale unemployment—and depression? Workers in many parts of the country were not only asking this question last week.



## Why New Yorkers Pay 1 Cent More Milk

It's a Squeeze on Workers and Farmers

By CYRUS CHASE

FOR SHEER ARROGANCE, someone should present a handsome award to Francis R. Elliott, president of the Borden Farm Products Co. and spokesman of the giant milk monopoly. He has announced that the one cent boost in the price of milk in the New York area "is made necessary" by the wage increase won by deliverymen and dairy workers, and by the increase in price received by farmers last month.

Everything about the Elliott statement is misleading and calculated to turn the people's wrath away from the guilty party. There is no occasion for this rise in consumer price. The wage gain was long overdue—the farmers received but a normal seasonal rise.

As for the workers' case, it should be stated that speedup has been steadily taking place. Improved machinery is putting milk through the pasteurizing heat process required 30 minutes, today it requires but 15 seconds. Just 20 minutes after the strike settlement was reached, milk was moving out on the streets.

Bottling machines now fill and cap bottles at the rate of 150 quarts per minute—fast enough to make two men "dance a constant jig" to fill the cases as the bottles

roll by.

Drivers can now take larger loads on their trucks as paper containers displace glass and eliminate returns. Each milkman now has more stops, more steps, more collections. The extra \$1.70 per day is earned several times over.

ELLIOTT announced that the farmers were given a price rise. Actually, it turns out to be purely seasonal—absolutely without occasion for raising consumer prices. The Market Administration announced a 23 cents raise per hundred pounds for fluid milk on Oct. 15. This is but nine cents a hundred over November of 1952. Notice this is only for fluid milk which in September amounted to 51 percent of the total for the New York milkshed. For half their milk, the farmers get no rise at all.

Actually, farmers are still receiving less for their milk today than they did a year ago. The Milk Trust has been steadily increasing its margin of profit at the expense of both farmers and consumers. The following table tells the story:

	Net price per qt. to farmer	Store price per qt.	Spread per qt.
January, 1952	10.9	23	12.1
January, 1953	9.6	22	12.4
June, 1952	8.4	20.8	12.1
June 1953	7.8	21	13.2
September, 1952	10.6	22	11.4
September, 1953	10.0	23.5	13.5

In addition to its steadily rising price spread, the Trust has many other devices for maintaining its super-profits. For example, homogenized milk costs an extra cent, even though there is no reason whatsoever for this change.

HOMOGENIZED MILK is put through a machine costing but a few hundred dollars which blows compressed air through it. The globules are broken up and the cream will no longer rise. After installation of the machine, there

is virtually no further cost. Yet year after year, the Trust charges the extra cent which amounts to millions in extra profits. The present price of homogenized milk, delivered to the home, of 28 cents a quart, is truly reaching a prohibitive point.

These facts have their reflection in the record profits of the big companies, a feature about which Elliott is thunderously silent. Of the two giants in the field, Borden, a Rockefeller concern, shows

(Continued on Page 13)

only asking this question last week. They were demanding action to prevent the layoffs from mushrooming into an economic crisis.

In the steel center of Canton, Ohio, 85 laid-off steel workers demonstrated before the gates of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. In Washington, 18 representatives of New England locals of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers sought government action to ease unemployment. Also in Washington a delegation of farm equipment workers belonging to the independent United Electrical Workers buttonholed Congressmen and Administration spokesmen urging that something be done about layoffs and shutdowns in their industry.

The biggest union in the country, the CIO United Auto Workers, has scheduled a national conference on unemployment in Washington Dec. 6-7.

EVEN AS THESE actions occurred of were announced new layoffs and shutdowns took place, such as: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. closed down five open hearth furnaces in Pittsburgh. . . . Caterpillar Tractor at Peoria laid off another 2,000 workers. . . . Layoffs continue in auto with total production expected to fall 27 percent this month. . . . U.S. Steel's Irvin Works laid off 500, the Isabella blast furnace down with 350, Open Hearth Number 3 in Homestead down with 1,500.

The crisis signs are increasing as the CIO News noted last week in listing indications of "the developing economic recession." Among these signs, some of which were listed by the CIO News, are:

• FARM PRICES are now 11.5 percent below last year. (See article by Rob Hall on page 3).

• CUT IN WORKING HOURS and average weekly wages. Overtime is disappearing with the average work week in mid-September down to 36.9 hours. Average weekly wages dropped \$1.20 in one month to \$70.49 (before deductions).

• EMPLOYMENT dropped from August to September, instead of showing a normal increase. In October, production again failed to move forward, remaining at the September level, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Falling orders for machine tools indicated that the long period of high plant and equipment expenditures, a main prop of the post war boom, was coming to an end. New orders for machine tools fell 24 percent between August and September. Executive of steel, bellwether of all industries, were predicting that production would drop to 85 percent of capacity by Christmas—which would mean layoffs and short time for at least 100,000 steel workers.

• RETAIL PRICES, however, continued to climb, hitting another all time high last week. The 1939 dollar is now estimated to be worth 54.7 cents, compared with 55.6 cents a year ago.

• CONSUMER CREDIT also continued to climb, with the total at a record \$21 billion. But repossession have also show a sudden spurt as workers and farmers find themselves unable to meet payments. The Wall Street Journal reported "Repossessions of autos and appliances. . . . are at post-war highs for many lenders."

• PROFITS, however, hit new marks for the big corporations in the first nine months of this year compared with the first nine months of 1952. Here's a sampling: U. S.

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

### • Women's Wages 44% of Men's • Lewis Answers Press Lie

WOMEN WORKERS' average wages are only 44 percent of those received by men, a Labor Department Women's Bureau study revealed last week. In 1951, the report found, medium income of women was \$1,045; for men it was \$3,000. Eighty-one percent of all women workers earned less than \$2,500 compared with 37 percent of men who earned less than that figure.



JOHN L. LEWIS

JOHN L. LEWIS took on Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald. In a note delivered to McCormick's office, the mine leader charged the publisher with printing a "lie." Lewis' charge came into reply to an editorial that reshaped the fabrication that Lewis was responsible for the "bloody Williamson County fight in the 1922 Illinois coal strike in which miners were shot down by company guards. Reason for the paper's attack on Lewis was his blast at an earlier article assailing the union's pension and welfare fund.

LONGSHOREMEN in New York were still caught in the middle in the fight between the AFL-ILA, the Ryan-headed ILA and the shipowners. A three-member federal court reserved decision on a challenge to the constitutionality of state-controlled screening halls. Meanwhile, the AFL-ILA challenged the right of the ILA to be on an NLRB ballot, on the ground that ILA is company dominated because leaders took bribes.

UNEMPLOYMENT threat in the oil industry was the subject of a long article in the newspaper of the CIO Oil Workers. It warned the industry is curtailing operations and laying off workers just as it reported record profits. It said layoffs should be met by shortening hours and by "productivity wage increases," noting that "pushbutton processes" were cutting down the size of the labor force.

UNITY IN ACTION brought results from the giant International Shoe Co. AFL and CIO Shoe unions put up a joint bargaining campaign and won virtually identical settlements, providing an escalator wage agreement, with present average hourly wage of \$1.22 as the minimum, a modified union shop and welfare and hospitalization benefits.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR workers are taking a strike vote to break negotiations deadlock. Vote is being conducted by International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

INJUNCTION banned mass-picketing at strikebound North American Aviation in Los Angeles. A similar injunction, issued earlier, limited picketing at North American's plant in Columbus, O. Strike is led by CIO Auto Workers and supported by AFL Machinists.

SOCIAL SECURITY is expected to come under attack in next session of Congress. Labor sees blast coming from the report of the committee headed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) investigating social security. Curtis once attacked social security as "unmoral" and has indicated that he would rather have private companies handle the social security funds.

## Government Gives Brush-off to Labor In Aircraft Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike of 33,000 workers of North American Aviation Co.—on since Oct. 23—may spread to the bulk of the plane industry as the auto and machinists' unions get a view of the new White House role in collective bargaining.

For the first time since World War II began, the administration in Washington takes the position that a company's anti-union objective takes precedence even over government armament orders.

The United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists, the two largest unions in the aircraft field, are collaborating under a mutual assistance and no-raiding pact. With the IAM's negotiations for workers of Douglas, Consolidated-Vultee, Pratt & Whitney and Lockheed at the crisis stage and past deadlines, representatives of both unions are holding periodic strategy meetings in Los Angeles, main center of the aircraft industry.

WITH NORTH AMERICAN first in line of the current round of aircraft negotiations, the unions counted on this company setting the pattern of a raise of about 25 cents an hour to bring the industry in line with auto industry levels. But they had also, appar-

ently, counted on the traditional government intervention in disputes affecting armament orders. They expected to avoid a strike by enlisting the usual "the country is in danger" cry of the government to get a good settlement. That is where they met their big disappointment, and the first of the strikes affecting plants in Los Angeles, Fresno and Columbus, Ohio, was on. The companies want to take on the unions and the administrations tells them to go ahead.

John W. Livingston, vice-president of the UAW and director of its aircraft division, disclosed that the union was on the verge of striking North American a year ago to obtain wage equalization with auto, but yielded to a plea of the government to hold off on account of the "Korean war effort."

AT THAT TIME the union was assured by the Wage Stabilization

(Continued on Page 13)



## Victor Perlo to Speak Nov. 14 At American-Soviet Amity Rally

CHICAGO. — The Council of American-Soviet Friendship will hold its anniversary meeting this year at 8 p.m., Saturday, Nov. 14, at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan Blvd. Guest speaker will be Victor Perlo, noted New Deal economist and author. The program will also include music and entertainment.

The anniversary of this year is a "triple" one, November this year marking 36 years of the founding of the Soviet Union, 20 years of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and USSR, and 10 years of the founding of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

"The anniversary celebration this year is perhaps the most important of our history," declared Mandel Terman, Chicago businessman and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Council.

"Everywhere in the world, the number one issue facing humanity is the issue of peaceful negotiation, especially between the USA and USSR, to relieve international tensions and end the cold war.

"We in the council have not faltered in our belief in the possibility and need for peaceful and friendly relations between our two great countries."

## NNLC Parley to Act On Railroad Jimcrow

CHICAGO.—The National Negro Labor Council's 3rd Annual Convention to be held here Dec. 4, 5, and 6, at the Pershing Hotel, 6400 S. Cottage Grove Ave., will bring together working men and women from all phases of industry to chart the course of the NNLC for the coming year.

The theme of the convention will be the ways and means by which the council can contribute toward the elimination of the discriminatory hiring and segregated working conditions in the nation's railroad industry.

A mass rally planned for Friday, Dec. 4, at the Pershing Hotel ballroom will open the convention.

The rally will be keynoted by Paul Robeson, world famous artist, leader of the Negro people and a fighter for the dignity and unity of all working men and women.

Noted civic, labor, and religious leaders will share the platform with Mr. Robeson, along with many other cultural presentations. The rally will serve to point up the work of the Council, its accomplishments, and its future plans.

According to Coleman A. Young, NNLC executive secretary, the major issue before this convention will be the development of a program with which the NNLC can actively assist in the winning of democratic job opportunities for Negro workers on the railroads of America.

"In no other industry do Negro workers have a better history of long time service," he said, "In no other industry is the discriminatory job pattern more vicious, while at the same time, the railroads are supported largely by the taxpayers, Negro as well as white, in the form of government subsidies.

"The current trend in railroad employment is toward the complete elimination of Negro workers. In the South where Negroes have held many operational positions, such as fireman and brakeman since the beginning of the industry, they are now being eliminated. We intend to join the fight to put an end to these outrageous situations.

# Unions Bare Big Money Plot in '54 Elections

## Key Figure Is Edward A. Hayes, GOP Candidate in Illinois Senate Race

CHICAGO. — A Big Business plot, with fascist overtones, was uncovered this week by the railroad union paper, Labor, revealing plans to buy a McCarthyite victory in the 1954 elections.

Key figure in this conspiracy is Edward A. Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion and currently one of the most prominent candidates for U. S. Senator from Illinois in next year's elections.

Hayes, according to Labor, is the national chairman of a sinister new organization which has the innocent-sounding name of "Americans for America."

THE NEWSPAPER of the railroad brotherhoods described this organization as "an ominous new 'front' group developed by big money reactionaries to defeat the remaining progressives in Congress."

Among the big money backers of this under-cover organization are:

• Gen. Robert E. Wood, head of Sears, Roebuck and a notorious backer of fascist-like causes dating back to the Liberty League and the "America First" Committee.

• H. L. Hunt, multi-millionaire Texas oilman who is currently promoting Sen. Joseph McCarthy through a nationwide propaganda program called "Facts Forum."

"AMERICANS for America" sent checks in 1952 to influence dozens of congressional elections, Labor revealed. The organization is planning even larger scale financial intervention in next year's elections.

Labor interviewed Hayes and learned that he has been receiving \$1,000 a month for his work with "Americans for America." In addition, Hayes is also on the public payroll as chief counsel of a Senate investigating committee headed by Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois.

Said Labor: "Wealthy reactionaries, operating through 'front' groups like 'Americans for America' and other agencies are already well organized for next year's congressional campaign. They need only open their checkbooks."

THE PAPER also disclosed that Gen. Wood is also using the Sears Roebuck stores and employees to support this pro-fascist drive.

Labor revealed that the pro-McCarthy "Facts Forum" radio and television program is being promoted in the Sears stores through posters and what were described as "loaded" questionnaires

distributed to customers. Some of the questions being asked are: "Do you approve of McCarthy's methods in checking for subversion?" and "Are subversive movements gaining in the public schools?"

SAID the railroad labor paper: "All this raises the question whether General Wood and Sears, Roebuck are complying with the Corrupt Practices Act—which forbids any corporation from contributing to a political campaign."

Gen. Wood was chairman of the Chicago committee which organized a dinner in 1952 at which McCarthy spoke and paid for television network time.

It was disclosed in reports filed by this committee in Washington that Sears Roebuck employees were used, during working hours, to promote this dinner and telecast.

"Americans for America" has its Chicago offices at 33 N. LaSalle St. That is also the address of Edward A. Hayes.

## Packing Union Sets New Goals

(Continued from Page 16)  
a district A-D department was set up in October, 1952.

A THREE-MAN committee named by Walter Reuther to investigate the situation in the UPWA submitted its report declaring "there is no truth to the charge of Communist domination and control of the UPWA." The committee consisting of Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers; Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, also proposed a compromise to "dispose" of the charges of anti-Negro discrimination that had been pending with the UPWA against A. O. McKinney, its southern regional director.

The committee's findings and recommendations, made public by Mazey, recommended to the UPWA that charges be dropped against McKinney for arranging segregated banquets for the Negro and white membership in Atlanta, Ga. Subsequently McKinney's group moved to disaffiliate the southern locals from the UPWA

and seek a charter in another CIO union.

If the charges are dropped, the committee said, it had the assurance from McKinney he would submit a letter to the union pledging full support for its anti-discrimination program and to stop secession efforts.

THE CIO COMMITTEE also told the UPWA that if its recommendations were accepted, no charters would be given to any locals seceding from the UPWA.

After acceptance of the committee's recommendations by the UPWA, the report came before a meeting of the CIO's executive committee consisting of its officers and nine vice-presidents. A sharp fight reportedly developed over it with top CIO heads divided on it. While details were not made public, it was reported the recommendations received formal approval with an assurance by Reuther that he would write a letter to the UPWA's affiliates that would in-effect satisfy those on the executive committee of the CIO who did not agree to absolve the union of "communism" charges.

## Japanese-American Former GI Arrested for Deportation

CHICAGO.—A former member of the war-time Office of Strategic Services (OSS), George Hiroshi Nishi, 49, has been arrested for deportation under the Walter-McCarran Act, it was disclosed this week by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Nishi, a native of Japan, United States resident since 1922, is charged with membership in the Communist Party. He is at liberty on \$1,500 bond. His attorney, Leo Berman, indicated that no date has been set for hearings in the

case. Although barred by his Japanese birth from becoming a U.S. citizen, Mr. Nishi gave of his services during World War II in the super-secret OSS to defeat Japanese militarism.

He served at the war's end in the U.S. Air Force Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan making studies of the effect of bombings upon the population, and returned to the United States in 1946 to re-enter private life.

The earlier part of his life in this country was spent on the west coast as a migratory agricultural worker. Later, he helped organize and became an official of the Japanese Gardeners Association of Southern California.

In 1942, he was thrust into a detention camp along with hundreds of thousands of other Americans of Japanese descent. Released a year later, he made his way to Chicago, where he has lived with his wife ever since, except for service in the OSS and the bombing survey group.

## HELP WANTED!

### YOU CAN START WORK IMMEDIATELY

The Civil Rights Congress needs you to help make its ALL-NATIONS BAZAAR AND FESTIVAL at People's Auditorium, Dec. 4, 5, 6, a huge success.

WE NEED 10,000 DONATED ITEMS TO BE SOLD AT BARGAIN PRICES TO HELP US RAISE OUR \$10,000 DEFENSE FUND.

### PROCEEDS GO TO:

CRC DEFENSE FUND—for prisoners relief, aid to families of victims of political oppression, Christmas gifts for children of political prisoners, St. Louis Smith Act defense, to end mob violence, Jimcrow, firetraps, and anti-Semitism.

### HERE'S WHAT WE WANT DONE:

DONATE your hobbies, white elephants, pictures, wood craft, home-grown plants, and other saleable articles.

HELP STOCK our booths with all kinds of international food varieties. Prepare home-made dishes and specialties of all kinds put up in jars, pans, crocks that can be sold.

MAKE — bread, rolls, biscuits, pies, cakes.

SEW, KNIT, CROCHET — wraparounds, aprons, mittens, blankets, shawls quilts, baby clothing.

COLLECT from your neighborhood store food, refreshments, staple groceries.

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CINEMA ANNEX  
MADISON AND KEDZEE



# Packing Union Sets New A-D Goals



MRS. AND MRS. DONALD HOWARD, whose family has been besieged by racist hoodlums at Trumbull Park Homes, came through police lines last week to speak at the United Packinghouse Workers Anti-Discrimination Conference.

## Howards Vow to Fight Eviction

CHICAGO.—A young Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Howard, are appealing to Chicagoans to restrain the lynch mob which is howling at Trumbull Park Homes.

The Howards appeared last weekend at the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Anti-Discrimination Conference at the Hamilton Hotel and told the dramatic story of how they have been besieged for three months.

This week, the mobs were still active at the project. And wealthy real estate men and politicians have been demanding that the city withdraw its police—so that the hoodlums can get at the Howards and the three other Negro families which have been moved into the project.

"WE WILL fight to remain in the project," said Mrs. Howard. She and her husband have withstood the mobsters and they intend to battle against a move by the Chicago Housing Authority to oust them on technical grounds.

The young Negro mother told the packinghouse union delegates how this family has moved 20 times in five years in an effort to find a decent place to live before they were finally assigned an apartment at Trumbull Park. Mrs. Howard told of suffering a miscarriage and of other privations caused by Chicago's jimcrow housing restrictions.

The Howards singled out Al-

derman Emil Pacini of the 10th Ward as the man who has incited the anti-Negro forces in the area.

ALDERMAN PACINI has been whipping up hysteria against the Negro families in the project in speeches before landlords' and businessmen's organizations in the community.

Even more blatant anti-Negro incitement has come from the Daily Calumet, the community newspaper which has carried violent racist editorials and letters almost daily since the Howards moved into the project on Aug. 9.

THE NEW HEAD of the CHA, Henry Kruse, has indicated that the Howards would be evicted because they changed jobs without notifying the agency.

After the packinghouse union and other groups forced a change in the CHA's policy of maintaining lily-white projects, the housing authority moved three other Negro families into Trumbull Park. The heads of these families are:

Eugene Gully, 31, a World War II vet who is a field secretary for the Seventh Day Adventists; Edward Johnson, 26 a state civil service employe; Herman B. King, 26, a Navy vet who is now a surgical attendant at the U. S. Public Health Service hospital in Chicago.

## WHITE CIRCLE CHIEF ASKS TO BE NAMED TO PROBE RACISM AT TRUMBULL PARK

CHICAGO.—Joseph Beauharnais and his notorious White Circle League are right in the middle of the racist rioting at Trumbull Park Homes.

It was disclosed this week that the chief of the Klan-like organization was bold enough to demand that Mayor Kennelly give him a post on the City Council committee to investigate the anti-Negro outbreak at the South Chicago housing project. Beauharnais was turned down, according to a story in the Daily Calumet.

The racist chieftain claimed that he was among those best qualified to probe the violence—probably because his own followers helped organize it.

## Launch Battle in District to Crack All-White Departments

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers in this district is closing in on the islands of jim crow in the packing plants here—lily-white departments which are still being maintained by the big packers and the smaller independents.

District 1 (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin) announced details of this campaign here last weekend at the UPWA's nationwide anti-discrimination conference at the Hamilton Hotel, where 500 delegates gathered from districts throughout the U. S. Canada and Puerto Rico.

The international union gave District 1 the top award for accomplishments in the fight against jim crow. However, Sam Parks, district A-D director, emphasized the "rough road ahead" in the union's continuing fight to eliminate discrimination in the plants here.

MAIN TARGETS are all-white mechanical departments in such plants as Armour and Wilson here. Some 13 plants were listed as having lily-white departments in a survey by the UPWA in this district.

The Swift local here has not conducted the survey, although the Swift plants nationally were cited at the conference here as the worst practitioners of jim crow.

The district was planning this week a "Don't Buy" campaign against the Reliable Packing Company which has no Negroes at all among its 200 employees.

ANOTHER major campaign is for the hiring of stockhandlers by the Union Stockyards and Transit Company which operates the Chicago yards and by the packing companies which employ hog and cattle drivers.

Parks' report to the conference also declared: "We must work to crack through in plants that do not hire Negro women and discriminate against Negro

workers who are frozen to certain job categories."

The report stressed the need for winning more of the white workers for the union's A-D program, more attention to the problems of the Spanish-speaking workers, and greater cooperation with community organizations, CIO and other unions in joint struggles against discrimination.

IN OUTLINING a community program, the District 1 A-D committee included the following plans:

1—Fighting job discrimination in the stores in the 47th and Ashland and the 63rd and Halsted shopping areas.

2—Preparing a proper welcome by Negro and white workers to the first Negro families which are to move into the Bridgeport Homes housing project which is adjacent to the yards area.

3—Pressing a campaign for more non-discriminatory public housing in conjunction with the Cook County CIO, the NAACP, Urban League and other groups.

The UPWA's award to District 1 was based on some outstanding gains in the fight against jimcrow, gains won since

(Continued on Page 15)



STATES ATTORNEY John Cutknecht made a disgraceful spectacle of himself in attacking the report of the coroner's jury on the South Side Labor Day fire horror—merely on the basis that Republicans are trying to make capital out of the situation.

Chicagoans will answer Cutknecht by pointing out that whatever their motives, the jury was correct in pointing its finger at those responsible for the death of 18 people.

There should be widespread support for grand jury indictments against the owners of the firetrap and the city officials who were in collusion with them.

THIS week-end, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of Oswego, Ill., a "typical American farm family," play hosts to King and Queen of Greece.

We wonder whether the Smiths know that these two aristocrats represent war and fascism; that Queen Frederica is notorious throughout Greece as the first woman traitor to don the uniform of the Hitler youth; that they come as representatives of a fascist-like government which holds the Greek people in bondage through unbelievable terror and concentration camps.



ILLINOIS  
DUSABLE  
EDITION

# The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1953

## Chicago Locals Discuss Steel Contract Issues

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—Steelworkers here this week listened to reports from the recent CIO United Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee meeting in New York with mixed reactions.

Many were gratified that some of their most troublesome problems are being discussed this early—fully eight months in advance of the contract termination on June 30, 1954.

The meeting in New York actually opened up a period of discussion on contract issues throughout the union. It was left to the locals to go into the most important issue of all—wages. The meeting in New York concluded, in the words of president David J. MacDonald, that it was "too early" to adopt a wage policy at the session.

THE TWO big East Chicago locals, Inland Local 1010 and Youngstown Local 1011 had sent their representatives to the New York meeting with resolutions calling for (a) a substantial wage increase in 1954, and (b) a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.

On the pension issue, the two locals took a position for company-financed pensions for all workers after 20 years service,

regardless of age.

The other major proposal made by the locals was for the inclusion of a strong FEPC clause in the contract.

WHILE LAYOFFS have not yet begun to hit the mills here with any force, the issue of job security has come more and more to the forefront, as indicated here in the discussions on what the union calls the "guaranteed annual wage."

Workers were disturbed, however, by the reported remarks of MacDonald condemning so-called wildcat strikes.

It was pointed out here that the steel companies have entered the period of declining production with a program of crackdowns against the workers, increased speedup, violation of seniority and a general effort to weaken the union.

THERE IS NOT one major mill in this region where the workers have not been compelled to resort to stoppages during the recent period. Many here feel that the occasions for such necessary "wildcat" actions may become much more frequent during the coming months.

Significantly, it was the Wall Street Journal that disclosed recently that an "order" had gone out from USA-CIO headquarters banning such strikes.

The Gary Post-Tribune last week also hailed the new "edict" and said that it would stop the recurrence of such actions as the walkout last March in the Gary Works coke plant and the stoppage which began in the Inland Steel blast furnaces last January when workers refused overtime.

STEELWORKERS HERE showed a deep interest in what the New York meeting had to say on such fringe issues as pensions and insurance. There is little question that one of the demands of the union next spring will be pensions of \$150 to \$200 a month, in place of the present \$100 a month including social security for workers with 25 years service.

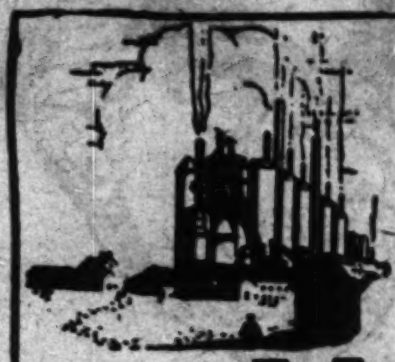
The discussion of incentives emphasized that there is now a crazy quilt pattern of earnings throughout the industry which results in confusion and disunity in the plants.

However, workers here warned against any "standardization" of incentives which would in fact bring lower earnings and set a ceiling on such earnings.



# Rebuke to Ike and McCarthyism

## 'We're in Trouble' Says GOP



### Michigan edition The Worker

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NOVEMBER 8, 1953  
Price 10 Cents

By ROB F. HALL

"WE ARE IN TROUBLE," Republican national chairman Leonard Hall admitted Wednesday after he had read Tuesday's election returns. GOP candidates, campaigning almost everywhere on the issue of Eisenhower policies, suffered major defeats in New York City, several upstate New York cities, in two important New Jersey races, and in Connecticut.

Following within three weeks the upset in Wisconsin's ninth congressional district when a Democrat backed by labor and the farmers decisively defeated the GOP candidate in a traditional Republican area, the question being asked was: Is there a definite anti-Eisenhower trend which foreshadows a change in Congress in 1954?

On this there seemed general

agreement: the defeat of Republican candidates in key posts and the increased Democratic majorities in others reflected a widespread popular rebuke to the Eisenhower big business administration. In one congressional district, New Jersey's Sixth, it was a direct repudiation to McCarthy and his antics.

George Meany, president of the AFL, hailed the GOP setbacks as a sign of the voters' disgust with "promises without performances." The issue was clearly the policies of Eisenhower, Meany said, and the results prove that "an admirable personality is no substitute for performance." The American people will not move backward nor tolerate a loss of the gains made by labor over many years of struggle, said Meany.

JACK KROLL, director of CIO-PAC, declared that the election results revealed the people's anger "at the high-handed methods of business in taking over and running the government. I hope the Eisenhower administration will take heed and change its course."

One phase of the elections which has not been highlighted by the commercial press was the progress made in greater Negro representation. In New York, Hulan Jack, Democrat, was the first Negro ever elected to be Manhattan borough president. In Brooklyn, a Negro was elected to the municipal court for the first time when Lewis S. Flagg, Democrat, was victorious mainly as a result of the active campaigning of his neighbors, trade unionists and the Negro people.

In Detroit, Charles Diggs, Jr., a Negro candidate for the traditionally jimcrow city council polled 137,896 votes, losing by the narrow margin of 4,948. Diggs had labor backing.

In Bronx county New York, a Negro, Walter Gladwin, and a Puerto Rican, Felipe N. Torres, were elected to the state assembly on the Democratic ticket, marking the first time in history these minority groups in this county won representation at Albany.

THE NEW YORK CITY elections constituted a specific repudiation of a political cabal headed by reactionary Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and including Jim Farley, the inveterate anti-New Dealer, Vincent Impellitteri, former mayor, and various rabid McCarthyites and anti-

(Continued on Page 11)

## Her Majesty Brought Her Swastika Along

By JOSEPH NORTH

I WOULD not cross the street to ogle the elegant Greek King and his red-headed queen who rode down Broadway under the flying tickertape this week. It is hard for me to overcome my old-fashioned prejudices. I was educated in our public schools and little Miss Brown in the second grade (I hope McCarthy hasn't got her yet) made King George III so vivid to me that I still recoil when I see ermine.

I could not abide the Pepsodent smile of royalty and I bridled at the photographs of Queen Fredericka, even though she is undeniably a pretty monarch which is rare for that species.

I know a few things about her that have been hidden from the rest of our people and which reduces her pulchritude to zero for me. I do not feel like an elderly curmudgeon because I fail to glow when I learn of her cute behavior with the photographers and the official gladhangers.

QUEEN FREDERICKA is German-born, of German royalty, and was the first woman in her land to don the uniform of the Hitler Deutsch-Maedchen. She heiled prettily in the company of the beefy oberlieutenants. Despite her winsome mannerisms and her photogenic talent I cannot help seeing

(Continued on Page 13)



IN NAZI UNIFORMS—Queen Frederica of Greece and her brothers, in Nazi uniform, as they appeared on a picture postcard distributed by Goebbels in Hitler Germany.

## Why That \$20,000 Is Still Needed

LET US, dear reader, face some facts together.

At press time, you and your fellow readers had contributed \$39,172.72 to the drive for funds necessary to keep this paper publishing. That means that still to go to reach our \$60,000 goal is the sum: \$20,827.28.

We could take this occasion to congratulate you on the amount you have raised, which is almost two-thirds of the way to the goal. We could find in

our hearts many warm words to express our thanks for the letters praising the improvements in the paper, citing this and that feature which you have particularly liked, and enclosing money which we know did not come easily.

But the fact is that neither we nor you can take off time now for such pleasant exchanges. The fact remains that we are more than \$20,000 short of a goal which has been determined by

minimum necessity.

We need that \$20,000 to pay for our printing. We need it to buy newsprint. We need it to pay for ink. We need it to send our reporters out to cover important news developments, and we need it to pay for the telegrams and telephone calls so essential to the publishing of a newspaper. We need it, while we are being frank, to guarantee our staff and their families the food they eat and the shelter

over their heads.

The question we direct to you is what YOU can do to help us go the rest of the way. If you have not yet contributed, can you now, today, without further delay, send us ten, five, or two dollars? If you have already contributed, can you make it a little more? The address: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

For the fact, dear reader, is that OUR dollar is really needed.

### More Election News on P. 11

### Inquisitions Hit by Pastors

—See Page 6

### Duck Island Frame-Up

—See Page 6

### Layoffs Add Up To Trouble

—See Page 2

### Farmers' Side Of the Story

—See Page 3

### Japanese Film On Hiroshima

—See Page 8

### Bare 'Atrocities' As Old Hoax

—See Page 4

### Two Immortals; The Rosenbergs

—See Page 7

### The 1c Rise in Milk Prices

—See Page 2

Exclusive

Envoy Admits Rhee Started War

See Page 5



CLOUD ON HORIZON DISTURBS LABOR

# How Many Layoffs Make a Depression?

By BERNARD BURTON

LAYOFFS at Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria or at U.S. Steel in Homestead do not make a depression. But if the layoffs spread, as they are, how long before they add up to full scale unemployment—and depression? Workers in many parts of the country were not only asking this question last week.



They were demanding action to prevent the layoffs from mushrooming into an economic crisis.

In the steel center of Canton, Ohio, 85 laid-off steel workers demonstrated before the gates of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. In Washington, 18 representatives of New England locals of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers sought government action to ease unemployment. Also in Washington a delegation of farm equipment workers belonging to the independent United Electrical Workers buttonholed Congressmen and Administration spokesmen urging that something be done about layoffs and shutdowns in their industry.

The biggest union in the country, the CIO United Auto Workers, has scheduled a national conference on unemployment in Washington Dec. 6-7.

EVEN AS THESE actions occurred of were announced new layoffs and shutdowns took place, such as: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. closed down five open hearth furnaces in Pittsburgh. . . . Caterpillar Tractor at Peoria laid off another 2,000 workers. . . . Layoffs continue in auto with total production expected to fall 27 percent this month. . . . U.S. Steel's Irvin Works laid off 500, the Isabella blast-furnace down with 350, Open Hearth Number 3 in Homestead down with 1,500.

The crisis signs are increasing as the CIO News noted last week in listing indications of "the developing economic recession." Among these signs, some of which were listed by the CIO News, are:

• **FARM PRICES** are now 11.5 percent below last year. (See article by Rob Hall on page 3).

• **CUT IN WORKING HOURS** and average weekly wages. Overtime is disappearing with the average work week in mid-September down to 36.9 hours. Average weekly wages dropped \$1.20 in one month to \$70.49 (before deductions).

• **EMPLOYMENT** dropped from August to September, instead of showing a normal increase. In October, production again failed to move forward, remaining at the September level, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Falling orders for machine tools indicated that the long period of high plant and equipment expenditures, a main prop of the post war boom, was coming to an end. New orders for machine tools fell 24 percent between August and September. Executive of steel, bellwether of all industries, were predicting that production would drop to 85 percent of capacity by Christmas—which would mean layoffs and short time for at least 100,000 steel workers.

• **RETAIL PRICES**, however, continued to climb, hitting another all time high last week. The 1939 dollar is now estimated to be worth 54.7 cents, compared with 55.6 cents a year ago.

• **CONSUMER CREDIT** also continued to climb, with the total at a record \$21 billion. But repossession have also show a sudden spurt as workers and farmers find themselves unable to meet payments. The Wall Street Journal reported "Repossessions of autos and appliances. . . . are at post-war highs for many lenders."

• **PROFITS**, however, hit new marks for the big corporations in the first nine months of this year compared with the first nine months of 1952. Here's a sampling: U. S.

roll by.

Drivers can now take larger loads on their trucks as paper containers displace glass and eliminate returns. Each milkman now has more stops, more steps, more collections. The extra \$1.70 per day is earned several times over.

ELLIOTT announced that the farmers were given a price rise. Actually, it turns out to be purely seasonal—absolutely without occasion for raising consumer prices. The Market Administration announced a 23 cents raise per hundred pounds for fluid milk on Oct. 15. This is but nine cents a hundred over November of 1952. Notice this is only for fluid milk which in September amounted to 51 percent of the total for the New York milkshed. For half their milk, the farmers get no rise at all.

Actually, farmers are still receiving less for their milk today than they did a year ago. The Milk Trust has been steadily increasing its margin of profit at the expense of both farmers and consumers. The following table tells the story:

	Net price per qt. to farmer	Store price per qt.	Spread per qt.
January, 1952	10.9	23	12.1
January, 1953	9.6	22	12.4
June, 1952	8.4	20.5	12.1
June 1953	7.8	21	13.2
September, 1952	10.6	22	11.4
September, 1953	10.0	23.5	13.5

In addition to its steadily rising price spread, the Trust has many other devices for maintaining its super-profits. For example, homogenized milk costs an extra cent, even though there is no reason whatsoever for this change.

HOMOGENIZED MILK is put through a machine costing but a few hundred dollars which blows compressed air through it. The globules are broken up and the cream will no longer rise. After installation of the machine, there

is virtually no further cost. Yet year after year, the Trust charges the extra cent which amounts to millions in extra profits. The present price of homogenized milk, delivered to the home, of 23 cents a quart, is truly reaching a prohibitive point.

These facts have their reflection in the record profits of the big companies, a feature about which Elliott is thunderously silent. Of the two giants in the field, Borden, a Rockefeller concern, show-

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

## • Women's Wages 44% of Men's • Lewis Answers Press Lie

WOMEN WORKERS' average wages are only 44 percent of those received by men, a Labor Department Women's Bureau study revealed last week. In 1951, the report found, medium income of women was \$1,045; for men it was \$3,000. Eighty-one percent of all women workers earned less than \$2,500 compared with 37 percent of men who earned less than that figure.



JOHN L. LEWIS

JOHN L. LEWIS took on Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald. In a note delivered to McCormick's office, the mine leader charged the publisher with printing a "lie." Lewis charge came into reply to an editorial that reshaped the fabrication that Lewis was responsible for the "bloody Williamson County fight in the 1922 Illinois coal strike in which miners were shot down by company guards. Reason for the paper's attack on Lewis was his blast at an earlier article assailing the union's pension and welfare fund.

LONGSHOREMEN in New York were still caught in the middle in the fight between the AFL-ILA, the Ryan-headed ILA and the shipowners. A three-member federal court reserved decision on a challenge to the constitutionality of state-controlled screening halls. Meanwhile, the AFL-ILA challenged the right of the ILA to be on an NLRB ballot, on the ground that ILA is company dominated because leaders took bribes.

UNEMPLOYMENT threat in the oil industry was the subject of a long article in the newspaper of the CIO Oil Workers. It warned the industry is curtailing operations and laying off workers just as it reported record profits. It said layoffs should be met by shortening hours and by "productivity wage increases," noting that "pushbutton processes" were cutting down the size of the labor force.

UNITY IN ACTION brought results from the giant International Shoe Co. AFL and CIO Shoe unions put up a joint bargaining campaign and won virtually identical settlements, providing an escalator wage agreement, with present average hourly wage of \$1.22 as the minimum, a modified union shop and welfare and hospitalization benefits.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR workers are taking a strike vote to break negotiations deadlock. Vote is being conducted by International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

INJUNCTION banned mass-picketing at strikebound North American Aviation in Los Angeles. A similar injunction, issued earlier, limited picketing at North American's plant in Columbus, O. Strike is led by CIO Auto Workers and supported by AFL Machinists.

SOCIAL SECURITY is expected to come under attack in next session of Congress. Labor sees blast coming from the report of the committee headed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) investigating social security. Curtis once attacked social security as "unmoral" and has indicated that he would rather have private companies handle the social security funds.

## Government Gives Brush-off to Labor In Aircraft Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike of 33,000 workers of North American Aviation Co.—on since Oct. 23—may spread to the bulk of the plane industry as the auto and machinists' unions get a view of the new White House role in collective bargaining.

For the first time since World War II began, the administration in Washington takes the position that a company's anti-union objective takes precedence even over government armament orders.

The United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists, the two largest unions in the aircraft field, are collaborating under a mutual assistance and no-raiding pact. With the IAM's negotiations for workers of Douglas, Consolidated-Vultee, Pratt & Whitney and Lockheed at the crisis stage and past deadlines, representatives of both unions are holding periodic strategy meetings in Los Angeles, main center of the aircraft industry.

WITH NORTH AMERICAN first in line of the current round of aircraft negotiations, the unions counted on this company setting the pattern of a raise of about 25 cents an hour to bring the industry in line with auto industry levels. But they had also, appar-

ently, counted on the traditional government intervention in disputes affecting armament orders. They expected to avoid a strike by enlisting the usual "the country is in danger" cry of the government to get a good settlement. That is where they met their big disappointment, and the first of the strikes affecting plants in Los Angeles, Fresno and Columbus, Ohio, was on. The companies want to take on the unions and the administrations tells them to go ahead.

John W. Livingston, vice-president of the UAW and director of its aircraft division, disclosed that the union was on the verge of striking North American a year ago to obtain wage equalization with auto, but yielded to a plea of the government to hold off on account of the "Korean war effort."

AT THAT TIME the union was assured by the Wage Stabilization

(Continued on Page 13)



**19th Anniversary of U.S.-Soviet Relations  
36th Anniversary of the U.S.S.R.**

"There is no outstanding issue in dispute which could not be settled in a peaceful way on the basis of mutual agreement."—MALENKOV

**MASS MEETING**

**Sunday, Nov. 29 — 3 P.M.**  
**2705 Joy Rd.**

Speakers: Tom Dennis, Saul Wellman • Movies • Entertainment  
AUSPICES: MICHIGAN WORKER • ADMISSION: 50¢



**TIPSTER**—Is it true that Walter Winchell was fed the tip that there are 14 Communists on the Detroit Police Department? by a former police chief trying to get his job back?

**POUR THE HEAT**—Gov. "Soapy" Williams, candidate for U. S. Senator in 1954 against Homer Ferguson, is jumping because the heat is really on for him to appoint a Negro attorney to fill the vacancy in the lily-white Common Pleas judgeship. So add a little more by writing the Governor, Lansing, Michigan.

**"IMPARTIAL"**—These two sterling "champions" of democracy, the Detroit Free Press and News, refused to give up their white supremacist thinking and endorse state Senator Charles Diggs, Jr., for Common Council. The Detroit Times, because the bulk of its circulation is among the Negro people, was forced to back Diggs or face great circulation losses. The united backing of organized labor and a united Negro community backing made Diggs' candidacy the most talked of in the election.

**CIRCULATION**—We take this opportunity to remind you, is your sub coming all right, have you need for a renewal, do you want five papers delivered each week during the course of the trial at the Federal Building, and last but not least do you know that you can get a one year sub of the Daily and Michigan Worker combined for \$12. See your nearest Worker agent or write to Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Room 1, Detroit.

**CRADLE TO GRAVE**—The cops want everyone fingerprinted now from one to eight years of age in order that 272 new cops will get some practice, says Police Commissioner Leonard. Imagine what fingerprinting, along with being forced to crouch under school desks in mock air raid drills, will do to the minds of our children. Refuse to let your children be fingerprinted.

**PARALLELS** to the Radulovich case—these stories prove once again that the struggle for civil rights and equality is "subversion" as far as the McCarthyites are concerned, and that the Negro people fighting for their democratic rights will be the target of special attack by the white-supremacist, fascist-minded rulers.

**1-Lieut. Thomas E. Williams** of the Air Force charges he was declared "unfit for service" and dropped from the Air Force because he "refused to obey Dixie jimcrow laws." The officer judging him stated, "Williams wanted to choose which laws to obey." (Jet magazine, Oct. 29, 1953).

Former pilot Chauncey Spencer, one of the few Negro civilians holding executive posts at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, is facing an all-out fight to hold his \$9,000 a year job. Spencer, who played an important role in bringing about complete integration at the air base in Dayton, has been given 30 days in which to answer charges brought against him by Central Loyalty Security Board. (Pittsburgh Courier, Oct. 24, 1953).

**SIGN OF TIMES**—Do the people whose sons and daughters are going to Wayne University know that a Nazi intelligence officer, Dr. Bolko Freiherr van Richthofen, who was with the Nazi armies in the Baltic and the Balkans, is giving a series of lectures at Wayne?

This is the same university that expelled students for fighting for peace and against fascists like this Nazi.

**FALLING BEHIND**—The UAW has fallen behind on wage increases in the last two years when compared to other unions.

	1952	1953
Steel Union	16 cts.	8.5 cts.
UAW	8 cts.	5 cts.
Electrical (UE and IUE)	9 cts.	7 cts.
Oil	15 cts.	9 cts.
Mine - Mill	8 cts.	

**VICTORY**—You recall some weeks ago the Michigan Worker reported UAW-Canadian leader McDonald's blast against the Chrysler policy of refusing to hire Negroes. Well we learn that in meetings with the company, Chrysler now says there will be no discrimination in hiring.

**SPECIAL SPECIAL SPECIAL  
THE BERENSON BOOKSTORE  
2419 Grand River**

Announces with pride that it has on hand  
**RECORDS** by Paul Robeson (regular and l.p. — \$3.98)  
including favorites like Wandering, Four Rivers, Hassidic Chant  
And **HOOTENANNY RECORDS** sung by Laura Duncan, Ernie Liberman, Betty Sanders, Osborn Smith, Hope Foye, Martha Schlammie, The Weavers at \$1.00

**1953 Michigan Worker Christmas Bazaar**

**SATURDAY, DEC. 12**  
2 P.M. TO 1 A.M.

**SUNDAY, DEC. 13**  
12 NOON TO 10 P.M.

**CULTURAL CENTER, 2705 JOY ROAD**

You can't afford to miss the BARGAINS!  
Clothing, jewelry, toys, records, books, hardware, household supplies, cakes, dresses, lamps, radios, and LOTS more

Enter your Cake in the Cake Contest!  
Enter your Pie in the Pie Contest!  
Fashion Show — Saturday, 2 P.M.

Admission: 50¢ each day

Saturday Night — 9 P.M. till 1 A.M.  
**DANCE • CABARET • LIVE BAND**

Sunday — 12 Noon  
**CHILDREN'S XMAS PARTY**

Sunday — 2:30 P.M.  
**SPEAKER AND CONCERT**

Both Days — Delicious Dinners  
at the Snack Bar

**ANYONE TURNING IN 5 SUBS FOR THE WORKER ADMITTED FREE BOTH DAYS PLUS 2 FREE MEALS**

**CORPORATION MERGERS**

(Continued from Page 16)

Chrysler policy of overproduction had created a rebellious state of mind both in its work force and among dealers who have been forced to take more cars than sales volume would indicate.

Answers to the looming layoff problem in the Chrysler plants were suggested in the DeSoto Spotlight, organ of UAW Local 227, by Mac Trachtenberg.

"We know a shorter work week at 40 hours pay will stretch out production and enable us to work longer," he writes. "That will help but it is not the whole answer."

"Of course increased unemployment compensation will ease the burden, but that will not increase purchasing power. We need these things and one day we must have them. The sooner the fight starts for them, the sooner we will have them. However, I believe with many others that there is still another way."

"Trade, trade with anyone who is willing to buy. . . . If countries like England, France, etc., can sell tens of millions of dollars worth of goods to Russia and China, whose

markets are tremendous, why can't we? There is a market of 800 million people who can buy millions of our products: cars, tractors, etc. This will, in effect, keep us working, raise our purchasing power and stave off one thing that all workers dread most—layoffs."

**Kaiser**

**WILLOW RUN.**

Less than a quarter of the 16,000 Kaiser workers laid off since June were called back to work last week under what the workers call a "blackmail contract."

The revised contract, negotiated and signed by the officers and bargaining committee of UAW Local 142, in accordance with the company's demands, throws out the five-year contract signed in 1950 which was considered one of the best in the industry.

The company finally got its way through the long lockout, and the membership reluctantly ratified the new agreement.

This contract changes the strictly defined classification to combine, superimpose classifications which can be used to return active union men, no matter what their skill or seniority, to the production line. It does away with most company-paid union representation and with all of it when less than half the men in a given district are working overtime.

The company's original demands were based on the General Motors agreements, which are the worst in the industry. The fact that these were not fully accepted is a tribute to the militancy of the Kaiser workers who withstood unprecedented slander, threats and "promises" for nearly four months of unemployment before being bludgeoned into accepting the watered-down version.

The most dangerous aspect of the new agreement is the basis on which it was negotiated: for the stated purpose of strengthening the company's position at the expense of the union and the workers. Here the company stated that its "competitive" position must be improved by worsening conditions agreed to in 1950. The logical outcome of such a position would be to reduce all labor agreements to the level of the worst in the industry, or the company "could not" compete.

It is noteworthy that Kaiser, while pleading poverty, was supporting a supervision payroll 20 percent higher than his labor payroll.

During the entire period of the layoff, while the local leaders under the guidance of Emil Mazey were negotiating these revisions, not one membership meeting was called, despite numerous requests. During this period the company mailed out a raft of propaganda

bulletins slandering the union. The press chimed in. The workers were subtly threatened with permanent layoff unless company demands were met. Yet the union only sent out one printed bulletin weakly defending itself.

—K-F WORKER.

**Calif.**

**OAKLAND, Cal.**—Layoffs at the Fisher Body plant here, originally scheduled to last three weeks, were suddenly extended to four weeks, ending Nov. 24.

"We are slowly feeling the effect of our long-term contract which cannot be changed until 1955," said EMBU, regular shop bulletin of UAW Local 76.

"Many union leaders and some industrialists have seen this Republican recession coming for quite some time. We must have contracts which meet the situations that come up and not wait and starve for three or four years till a contract is up."

**Parley in Detroit  
Nov. 22 to Help  
Foreign Born**

**DETROIT.**—Russ Nixon, Washington legislative director of the United Electrical Workers Union, will be the keynote speaker at the Michigan Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, to be held here on Sunday, Nov. 22, at the Hotel Tuller.

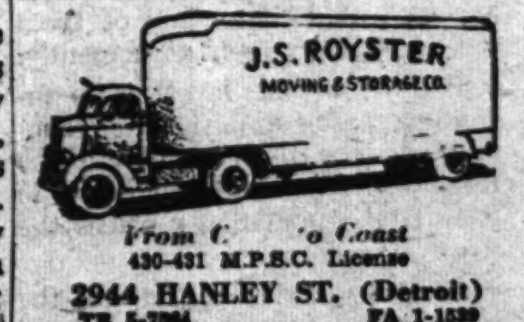
The conference will devote

In view of this important conference, the Michigan Worker announces that it will postpone the mass meeting celebrating 36 years of existence of the Soviet Union and 19 years of U. S.-Soviet relations from Nov. 22 to Nov. 29.

special attention to the Lehman-Celler Bill, introduced by eight Senators and 24 Congressmen as a substitute for the Walter-McCarran Law.

Before becoming legislative director of the United Electrical Workers, Mr. Nixon was a Harvard economist and was in charge of de-Nazifying the cartels and monopolies with the American Military Government in Germany after World War II.

Requests for further information and advance credentials should be sent to the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 820 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan, WO 1-5196.



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The WORKER**

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# Corporation Mergers Protect Profits as Workers Get Layoffs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The mounting problem facing more than one million auto workers, that of layoffs, comes closer home for more workers each week. The deepening economic crisis brought on by the effects of war economy and constantly diving purchasing power of the workers is bringing many actions in its wake.

Top of the news last week for the commercial press was how monopoly is preparing to meet what they term "the recession." Chrysler has swallowed up Briggs Mfg.

There is also talk of a merger between Packard, Hudson, Nash and Studebaker, and GM is dickering to buy K-F's Willow Run plant.

The shuffle takes place to keep maximum profits and to do so by turning out the '54 models with fewer workers, more speedup, wage cuts, short work weeks.

About 80 percent of Briggs bodies go to Chrysler and 20 percent to Packard. Looks like Packard, which competes with Chrysler, will have a rough road ahead. Packard is almost tooled up for the '54 job.

Meanwhile the cries of anguish from the dealers grow louder as the last load of 1953 models are dumped on them and they read in the papers that the '54 is ready to roll off the lines.

An estimated half a million 1953 jobs are still unsold, with over two million used cars also on the lots. Some 5,000 dealers of the 20,000 in the country "have died off like flies in a frost," by going bankrupt or out of business.

Chrysler starts the 1954 model off with a cut in prices, the first of many that will be seen before the 1955 job is talked about.

Trade journals predict a 10 to 15 percent cut in the amount of cars turned out in 1954, with (of course) "manpower being adjusted" accordingly. Such adjustment could mean layoff of some 250,000 auto workers.

The auto workers with all this before them are sharpening up their activities for the National UAW Unemployment Conference scheduled for Dec. 6-7, in Washington, D. C. Close to 1,000 locals of the union may be represented.

## Foundry

DEARBORN.—Ford Motor Co. has announced that more than 1,700 Dearborn Iron Foundry workers—78 percent of whom are Negroes—will be laid off—some this week, most on Nov. 21. This represents somewhat more than 20 percent of the foundry's work force.

The company claims that they will be re-called at the beginning of next year. However, the workers are afraid that many of them will be on the streets permanently.

Purpose of the layoff is to introduce automation in the foundry. As has been shown in the three-year-old Ford foundry in Cleveland automation replaces the work of many men.

Nobody would object to the elimination of some of the dirty, heavy, man-killing work which foundry workers have had to do here without benefit of modern machinery if—and it's a big if—their jobs wouldn't be eliminated altogether.

This threat has lent new vigor to the cry raised by UAW Local 600 for the 30-hour week without reduction of pay. With shorter

hours all around, these 1,700 workers and thousands more would not have to face the prospect of unemployment when jobs everywhere and especially for Negroes, are becoming so scarce.

## Briggs

DETROIT.—Briggs workers are alarmed about the possible effect on their working conditions of Chrysler Corporation's plan to purchase the auto body plants.

The Briggs heirs and stockholders are undoubtedly pleased at the prospect of divvying up \$35 million; the Chrysler bigwigs are obviously anxious to strengthen their competitive position in regard to GM and Ford. But what about the 40,000 Briggs workers?

There are three respects in which their contract with Briggs is preferable to the Chrysler contract: Briggs has inter-plant seniority, while Chrysler does not; Briggs workers are paid time and a half for Saturdays whether or not they worked the five previous days, and Chrysler workers are not; and there is a better steward system at Briggs.

Briggs workers expect there will be an attempt to force them to accept the Chrysler contract.

On the other hand, the UAW unions at Chrysler may make the most of this opportunity to bring the standards of their 100,000 members up to those of Briggs.

The companies have not yet revealed their intentions. Meanwhile the UAW at Briggs is getting set for a struggle.

## Budd

To the Editor:

Recently the Detroit newspapers headlines the purchase of Briggs by the Chrysler Corp. The average person reads the article, shrugs his shoulders and then turns the page.

But what is the really big story—the story about the workers who are affected by this move?

For instance my place, the Budd Mfg. Co., produces a great deal of material for Chrysler bodies, door quarter panels, roofs and trunk doors, not to mention wheels and drums.

About 3,500 Budd workers will probably lose their jobs because of the sale of Briggs. Logically, Chrysler isn't going to continue making Packard bodies, thus helping out a competitor. Rumor has it that they will start production in the summer when the next model changeover takes place.

Spike Briggs and cohorts gets \$35 million; we'll get prolonged layoffs.

We Budd workers already have been told that if we speed up production, about 15 percent for the Chrysler work we have, we may be able to save our jobs. Most of the workers won't accept this blackmail. And already our union bargaining committee has taken a stand against this speedup attempt.

This, plus the fact that the Budd Co. has made 15 percent more net profit the first nine months of this year as compared



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# The Worker

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to last year, just adds a little salt to the wounds which have been opened this summer with short work weeks and vastly curtailed production.

What we want to know is: Is our International prepared? Sure, an annual wage is good, but from the looks of things, wouldn't \$60 in unemployment compensation be better? How about a 30-hour week at 80 hours pay to help spread the work around? How about an FEPC to guarantee that if jobs are hard to get, minorities won't be squeezed out?

BUDD WORKER.

## Flint

FLINT.—Workers in this GM town are earnestly seeking answers to the looming threat of unemployment in auto, and interest is mounting in the Dec. 6-7 national conference in Washington, D. C., to tackle this problem.

In its leading page one article last week The Searchlight, organ of Chevrolet Local 659, UAW-CIO, writes:

"Inadequate unemployment compensation benefits will be a major issue before the state legislature next year. Creeping unemployment brings this program into focus. Benefits at present are running \$27.21 a week on the average, which is less than one-third the average industrial wage, and certainly not enough to carry a worker and family through the cut-backs that are ahead, this year and next.

"Excessive layoffs in the auto industry have caused considerable anxiety among auto workers throughout the nation. International Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey sounded the alarm at a recent conference of local bar-

gaining committees. He said that unemployment in Michigan grew from 50,000 in May, 1953, to 115,000 in September and was still increasing.

"The discussion on Mazey's report brought out the need not only of an annual wage but for a shorter work week, increased unemployment payments and moratoriums on debts of unemployed.

"Some sources voiced the opinion that the shorter work week should be a primary issue before a guaranteed annual wage because if the present trend continues by the time the contract expires there will be so many unemployed that there will be thousands of people who will not benefit by it.

Many workers are adding to the above the thought that opening up peaceful trade with all the world would secure much-needed markets for their products and stave off further unemployment.

## Chrysler

Norman Matthews, director of the UAW-CIO Chrysler Department, lodged a firm protest against the Chrysler Corp.'s policy of providing only part-time work for employees in a letter to John Leary.

Matthews blamed the corporation's insistence on producing great quantities of cars in the first half of this year for causing widespread partial employment in its plants, as the UAW-CIO warned the corporation would happen in a letter sent to L. L. Colbert, Chrysler president, on May 11, 1953.

"Tens of thousands of workers have been working only three or four days a week, some of them less than 16 hours. This has been going on since the first day of July," he said.

Matthews asserted that the

(Continued on Page 15)

# Peace, Democracy on Trial

By HELEN SIMON

DETROIT.—Six Michigan Communists are on trial not for their deeds but to silence opposition to World War III, to McCarthyism, fascism and burdening the people with an economic crisis.

This was the central thought in an opening address to the jury prepared by Nat Canley, one of three defendants who are acting as their own attorneys.

And this was the thought to which Judge Frank A. Picard refused expression.

Sneeringly, the judge harassed the defendant when he attempted to show that the Smith Act, passed in 1940, had not been used against the Communists until 1948, after the cold war was launched.

He barred as "argument" Canley's assertion that: "The real reason we are here is not Marxism-Leninism, is not the books or the reconstitution of the Communist Party, the real reason we are here is because of what we have done every day—before, during and since the alleged conspiracy in fighting for peace, democracy, for economic security and social progress."

Observers noted that Judge Picard was practically sensitive to any mention of the Ford Motor Co., quickly squelching reference to its 1941 charge that the Communist Party, UAW and CIO conspired

to capture the automobile industry to aid the Soviet Union and the Communist International.

In his address, Canley showed that the Communist Party is a native American legal party. He outlined the real character of Marxist philosophy, warning the jury against "falsifications which result from taking passages out of context," the prosecution's misconceptions and the interpretations of stoel pigeons "who are paid for just this purpose."

"It is almost inconceivable," he emphasized, "that any jury can be called upon to appraise this vast body of learning and render a verdict as to whether the American people should, or should not, be permitted to continue to hear the advocacy of our beliefs."

Canley related some of his own history as a UAW leader. Earlier, Ernest Goodman, attorney for Helen Winter, Billy Allan and Phil Schatz, described his client's lifetime devotion to the cause of peace and freedom.

Goodman reminded Judge Picard that he himself had declared that in an American court people are not brought to trial for ideas. "The advocacy of Marxism-Leninism is a political doctrine, a body of ideas, not something for which these defendants ought to be convicted in an American court,"

Goodman asserted. . . . "They have a right to espouse and to propagate these ideas and to ask people to join with them. They have that right as Americans."

He pointed out that a body of doctrines known as Marxism-Leninism, which goes back over 100 years, will be on trial. This, he said, will be done under the charge of conspiracy, while no claim is made by the prosecution that the defendants attempted to overthrow the Government, or that they conspired to overthrow the government or that they are charged with being agents of a foreign government.

He then gave a short biographical sketch of each of the three he is defending.

Canley in his address stressed the real character of the Communist Party in contrast to the prosecution's distortions. Interruptions by Judge Picard, who claimed that Canley was giving "arguments" instead of telling what he was going to prove, cut into Canley's address.

Do you want to read Canley's prepared address to the jury, including those portions banned by Judge Picard? If you do, send your contribution to the Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, and we will publish it as a pamphlet.

lotted time of one hour.

Canley, who was business agent of UAW Local 155 for 10 years, stated he would show that as a Communist he was part of the leadership, along with Walter Reuther, George Edwards (now a probate judge), Wyndham Mortimer, Bill McKie and others in the unionization campaign that cracked the open shop in auto.

He said he would prove that the charge of conspiracy has been a favorite weapon used by the employer and the government to silence union leaders. And that the technique has always been to rely upon the prevarications of stoel pigeons and renegades from the labor movement.

Canley cited the time when, in 1941, the UAW-CIO, the CIO and the Communist Party were jointly charged by the Ford Motor Co. with a conspiracy to capture the automobile industry for the purpose of "aiding the Soviet Union and the Communist International."

He said he expected some of the same stoel pigeons who were used against the labor movement at that time would again be used in this trial. Judge Picard interjected that there would be no trial of the Ford Motor Co. in his courtroom.

John Lautner, government informer, took the stand today.